The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 100. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—White muslin is much worn at high society balls in England.

—Paris will soon be provided with street clocks run by electricity.

—There are Paris bonnets which have only a buckle for trimming.

—Winslow, the Boston forger, has taken up his residence permanently in London.

—The Christmas books begin to show their pretty faces upon the booksellers shelves.

—An Irishman has died in India leaving a fortune of $25,000,000, with no immediate near heirs.

—Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, is 87, and Lord Beaconsfield 71. Two warlike old bucks certainly.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, which likes to forget the past, refers to General Sherman as "the well known bummer."

—With Poland rising on one side and Ireland on the other, the European belligerents are likely to have a lively time of it.

—The important announcement is made that "Beecher and Tilton rode from Boston to Maine in the same palace car last week."

—Oshkosh, Wis., is afflicted with a literal plague of rats; they infest even the streets to such an extent as to impede travel.

—It has cost Vermont $32,500 more than it received in fines to enforce the prohibitory liquor law during the past two years.

—Some of the Eastern mills have offered half a day's work to the poor operators who believe that half a loaf is better than no bread.

—Von Moltke has just had a monument erected to him at his birthplace, Parchim, in Mecklenburg.

—It is rumored in Washington that the President and Mrs. Grant will give a "private ball" in January, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris.

—In all the world's record of horrors, in all the ravages of fire, earthquake, or even the bloodiest wars, it is hardly possible to recall anything surpassing in horror that cyclone in India.

—We believe that the Chinese residents of San Francisco have retained Mr. Fre Ling Hyson to represent them before the Congressional committee. This will gratify those Oolong for justice.

—Somebody remarks that young ladies look upon a boy as a nuisance until he is past the age of 16, when he generally doubles up in value each year, until, like a meerschaum pipe, he is priceless.

—The Toledo *Blade* insists that Tilden sings:

> On failure's ragged edge I stand,
> And cast a usufructual eye
> To Louisiana's troubled land,
> Where all my chances lie.

—The practice of carrying parcels and other articles, which are properly express matter, for a small gratuity, has become so common among baggagemen that several Western railroad managers have issued circulars against it.

—A recent discovery by Colonel Gordon gives hope that water communication may be established between Lake Albert Nyanza and Khartoum. This would open the interior to trade to an extent no one has deemed possible.

—"You look bored," said Mrs. Magoffin to her domestic husband as he stamped into the house and flung himself nearly into a chair. "And so I am," he replied, "bulletin board—" (Terrific applause and cries of "more.")

—Col. Ingersoll said in one of his speeches that the country was full of fellows who were invincible in peace and invisible in war. They are now brawling for blood if Tilden be not declared elected. They have made bets or want offices.

—When a boot-black wants to "intimidate' a rival in business, he does not say, as the old custom was, "I'll put a head on you," or "I'll clear you up;" he simply says, "I'll bull-doze you," and it has the same effect, besides being more stylish.

—Nym Crinkle, speaking of Tupper's topic at a recent reading, says: "It is an incomprehensible fact that whenever a man has nothing to say and is impelled to say it in the most voluminous manner, he selects for his topic the immortality of the soul."

—The "when I was at the Centennial" man and woman are now beginning to cast a dark shade over life. It is insufferable, however, and perhaps fortunate, for it gives the weather a rest in ball-room gossip, and is a topic within the reach of all comprehension.

—There was an "arrival" at the Japanese Legation in Washington last Monday which deserves a passing notice. It was a bright little girl. This is a tribute to the Centennial year, for which the accomplished young Japanese Minister may be congratulated.

—Since the influx of distinguished politicians from the North, it is no uncommon thing for the thoughtful New Orleans housewife to wake her husband at the dead of night and bid him 'go down and see if those basement windows are securely fastened."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—While Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was recently being performed before a crowded pit and gallery in a theatre in York, England, a detective sergeant from London was sitting among the audience with a warrant to apprehend the very man who was playing the part of Hawkshaw, the detective. The play was allowed to proceed, and at its termination Hawkshaw was handcuffed and handed over to the city police.

—Governor Palmer, one of the distinguished Democrats at New Orleans, says that he has not the slightest fear of civil war, notwithstanding all the war talk. He says either party in the North will submit to injustice and be cheated out of the Presidency before it will fight. He says war would last at least four years, and in that time there is another election, which will settle matters and avenge whatever wrong is done in the present case.

—It is estimated by those who seem to have the means of doing so that the Centennial Exposition has been the cause of the expenditure in Eastern States, during the late summer, of at least thirty millions of dollars which would have been expended in the West had there been no such Exposition. In this estimate are included railroad fares, hotel bills, personal expenditures for clothing, dress goods, jewelry, and various articles of like character, and merchandise.

—The Webster Statue in the Central Park, New York, is to be unveiled on Saturday next with appropriate ceremonies. This is the third statue to men prominent in American history erected within a few months. Lafayette's services in behalf of our independence is commemorated by the work in Union Square. Mr. Seward's familiar form and features are preserved to us in that in Madison square, and now the great expounder of the constitution is to have a monument in the Park, which, we trust, will be as enduring as his fame.

—A devil could not help pitying Mrs. Tilton, who, faulty or not, is spoken of by her nearest neighbors, friends and enemies as a most loving and devoted wife and mother, with a heart always open and a hand always ready to minister to the sick and the sorrowing. Yet she is left to a fate a million times worse than death, while the men who, by their egregious egotism, vanity, selfishness and wickedness, were the cause of all the trouble, draw crowds of sympathizers, make money and seek consolation in a way that seems to them best.—*Jennie June.*

—It has been generally taken for granted that as the 4th of March, 1877, falls upon a Sunday, the President elect will be inaugurated on the following day. This would be observing two or three precedents that have occurred since the adoption of the Constitution. A number of prominent politicians are, however, now arguing that in case Hayes proves to be elected and the Democrats should show a disposition not to recognize him, it would not be safe to permit a day's interregnum to occur. They think that not a minute should be lost after noon on March 4th in administering the oath and installing the new Executive in he White House.

—They are on a new line now. A gentleman of standing and undoubted veracity, recently arrived from San Francisco, has given currency to the report that Mr. Tilden is affianced to Miss Carrie Gwin, a lady about thirty-five years of age, and daughter of Duke Gwin, M. D., formerly a wealthy land-owner of Tennessee, United States Senator, Confederate sympathizer, and Mexican nobleman, now a resident of San Francisco, and an active politician in the interest of the sham reformer. The engagement was made at Saratoga during the stay of Mr. Tilden at that place in the summer, and while he was preparing his now famous letter of acceptance. The marriage is to be consummated upon Mr. Tilden's accession to the Presidential chair. Mr. Gwin, it is said, is now in Europe awaiting the counting of the electoral vote.

Murder and Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Joseph B. Brown shot and killed Elma Jared, five miles from Keytesville, Mo., night before last. He then shot and killed himself. Brown was smitten with Miss Jared, but her parents objected to his visits to her, and she dismissed him a short time ago.

Killed on the Rail.

CLEVELAND, November 22.—Jas. Torpy, a Canadian, aged twenty-five years, was found to-night terribly mutilated on the Atlantic & Great Western railway track at Warren, O. It is supposed Torpy was intoxicated and killed by a passenger train, but a tramp has been arrested on suspicion.

FIRST EDITION.

THE NEW REBELLION.

Tilden Selling State Cannon to Rebel Rifle Clubs.

Wholesale Purchase of Arms by the "Shot Gun" Democracy of South Carolina and Mississippi—Twenty Thousand Guns and Pistols Shipped South in the Past Three Months—The Secretary of Tilden's Executive Committee Engaged in the Business—Letters and Telegrams that Speak for Themselves.

[From the New York Times.]

Those of our readers who have been slow to realize the real aims of the ex-rebel Democrats of the South and their Northern allies will probably awake to a sense of the impending danger after reading the facts set forth below. It is no exaggeration to say that the Southern portion of the Democratic party is to-day as full of the spirit of rebellion as it was in 1861, and if it is not quite as ready to break out into open war against the nation, it is due to a wholesome remembrance of its punishment in the past, and the apprehension that a like chastening may await it in the future. The sale of arms and cannon to the rebel rifle clubs, which is described below, has been going on ever since the commencement of the canvass, and to add to the ignominy of the transaction, the Governor of New York and present "claimant" for the office of Chief Magistrate appears as the purveyor of field ordnance to the rebel artillery companies of Mi-sissi-pi!

Since the close of the Presidenti al canvass, and when it became known that the election of Tilden depended upon the Southern States, the Democratic organs have unceasingly declared that the disputed States had undoubtedly elected the Tilden electoral ticket. Various instances have been cited in the *Times* illustrating the manner in which the election had been conducted in the South, but at the same time very few people are aware to-day of the extent to which the Southern Democracy had purchased arms and ammunition in this City alone for the purpose of maintaining the "solid South." It has been ascertained from no less responsible authority than the dealers themselves that during the past three months fully twenty thousand stand of arms have been bought, paid for, and shipped to the Southern States, the largest share going to South Carolina and Mississippi. The purchasers were generally merchants and banking-houses, who acted as middlemen to rifle clubs and artillery companies, or purchased them, according to the demand, for sale in their local markets. Every extensive dealer in arms and ammunition in this city has done a good business in this way, a fact which all of them acknowledge, although few of the firms are willing to state the extent to which their sales have been carried. A member of a prominent firm on Broadway stated yesterday that there never had been so great a demand for small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, in the South as during the late Presidential canvass. In the State of South Carolina alone, his firm had disposed of 1,500 pistols and revolvers during the two months previous to election, and the demand had been good from other Southern States, although not in such large proportion. An extensive dealer in fire-arms in Chambers street, said he had done a good trade in shot-guns in the Southern States during the entire Fall. His customers had been merchants and dealers in hardware, who had sent these weapons in lots of from half a dozen to a dozen, in nearly every bill of goods purchased. A member of a firm in Maiden lane, while he was not willing to particularize, stated that he thought it was safe to say that from 10,000 to 20,000 stand of arms had been shipped to the South from this city during the three months previous to election, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was also distributed through the South from Baltimore, and other Southern cities, which had been purchased direct from the manufacturers. The trade of his firm in pistols had been unusually large, but he declined to state the exact estimate of the number of guns and other weapons his house had sold within the period named. A gentleman who is a member of the leading firm in this city, who, to avoid notoriety, desired that his name be withheld, but who stands ready to support his assertions before the proper authorities, if necessary, corroborated the statement previously made that fully 20,000 stand of arms had been shipped from this city to the South within the previous three months, and, to give color to his statements, submitted a number of telegrams and letters from the parties purchasing arms and ammunition from his house, of which a few of the choicest specimens are appended. The first one given, as will be seen from its perusal, is from the Democratic Executive Committee of Macon, Miss. Unfortunately the first letter, ordering the cannon mentioned, had been mislaid:

CHANCERY CLERK'S OFFICE, }
NOXUBEE COUNTY, }
MACON, Miss., October 14, 1876. }

DEAR SIR: Referring to invoice of cannon shipped to Mr. Hanenstein at this place for use of Democratic Executive Committee, I beg to hand you herein telegram from the Secretary of the National Democratic Executive Committee, giving price of same size and character of gun. The discrepancy in the prices is so very great that I have concluded to call your attention to the matter, in the hope of obtaining a rebate on the price charged. (Your draft for amount of invoice was paid to-day.) If there is any "trade discount," and I presume there is, we want the benefit of it, and hope that we will not be considered unreasonable in asking it. I have inclosed your invoice to Mr. W. S. Andrews, Secretary National Democratic Executive Committee, requesting him to call on you, and if right, and proper to be made, to obtain a reduction in the price charged us. Yours truly,

HARRY C. PATTY,
For Democratic Executive Committee.

The telegram referred to in the letter was sent at half-rate by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was as follows:

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1876.

To Robert C. Patty, Macon, Miss.

Brass 6-pounder gun and limber costs one hundred and seventy-five; caissons and limber one hundred more.

W. S. ANDREWS, for Com.

It is a singular fact that the value of this 6 pounder gun was fixed by a no less eminent authority than the Democratic Governor of this State and whilom aspirant for Presidential honors, Horatio Seymour, during the early part of the Presidential canvass, according to the records in the Adjutant General's Department at Albany, a 6-pounder gun was sold for $170 by Adjutant General, Franklin Townsend. The actual value of these guns is $425, and thus not only was the State the loser of the difference between the actual and the fictitious values of 6 pounder cannon—$255—but an attempt was made to browbeat honest men in the trade by alleging that the State could afford to dispose of 6-pound brass cannon at one-third the price charged for the same article by reputable dealers. This man Andrews is a member of the notorious firm of Pelton & Andrews, and a personal tool of Tilden himself.

In replying to the letter, the dealer admitted that there was a sensible reduction in the price quoted and the price fixed by himself, but declined to make the reduction. He said Mr. Andrews must have occupied some exceptional position under the State Government to be able to supply brass cannon at such ruinous rates; and further said, that he would be glad to avail himself of the services of Mr. Andrews as a purchasing agent for his firm.

In Natchez, Mississippi, an artillery company was formed just previous to the election. That its object in organizing at such a time was a desire to be useful as well as ornamental, is shown by the promptitude with which they placed in the hands of a hardware dealer in Natchez a commission to purchase for them a brass 6-pounder cannon, with limber and carriage. The letter ordering the weapon is appended:

OFFICE OF J. C. SCHWARTZ, }
No 91 MAIN STREET, }
NATCHEZ, MISS., Oct. 14, 1876. }

GENTLEMEN: I want a cannon for an artillery company in this place. They want a brass 6-pounder with limber and carriage. If brass cannot be had, bronze will do. They want it at as reasonable figure as possible. If, therefore, you have, or could get for me such a gun, please write me by return mail, what it will cost, what you will allow me, and what probable cost of transportation would be, and oblige

Yours, J. C. SCHWARTZ.

Per J. Edward Schwartz.

After receiving the price stipulated by the dealer at which the gun could be had, Mr. Schwartz telegraphed on November 3 for the gun, and subsequently forwarded the following letter:

OFFICE OF J. G. SCHWARTZ, No. 91 }
MAIN STREET, NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI, November 5, 1876. }

DEAR SIR: On the 30th inst., I telegraphed you for the gun about which we had been corresponding—that is, I arranged with a hireling house here to notify you that a draft for $400 would be honored. As you specify in your letter "cash in New York," I telegraphed so that it would be sent forward immediately. Your answer this morning has been received. On this sale I suppose you will do as well as other houses in your line, all of whom offer me a trade discount of five per cent. Please remit me that amount. Be particular that the cannon is in perfect order, and that all the implements accompany it. Respectfully,

J. C. SCHWARTZ,
Per J. Edward Schwartz.

In nearly every town in Mississippi artillery companies and rifle clubs have been established, and a large proportion of the arms furnished was shipped from this city. The foregoing correspondence is only a small sample of the extent to which the business of selling arms is being carried on between New York and various towns in Mississippi, but a sufficient amount to fill an entire page of a newspaper could be obtained, if necessary to corroborate the statements here given. In South Carolina, rifle clubs are more in vogue, as being less expensive, and answering the purpose of terrifying the blacks equally as well as artillery. As an instance how the trade in arms and ammunition is flourishing in that State, the following telegrams are submitted in evidence:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 27, 1876.

Send by Saturday's steamship sixty muskets, model forty-two, *with bayonets*, five short Enfield rifles; ten Springfield rifles; 1,000 Enfield cartridges.

S. B. MARSHALL & CO.

Before this order was filled, the exigencies of the case in Charleston increased, and the number of guns was largely swelled by means of the following telegram:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29, 1876.

By first steamer, add eighty muskets, model forty-two; no bayonets. Can you execute? Answer.

S. B. MARSHALL & CO.

The cash being immediately forthcoming, the order was duly executed. From Columbia, S. C., the following order was received:

COLUMBIA, Sept. 28, 1876.

Ship us by express to Ridgeway, S. C., forty Roberts' breech-loading Enfield rifles, altered, $5; 1,000 metallic cartridges for same, $15.

R. S. DESPORTES & CO.

So uncertain are Democratic pledges, and "promises to pay" in the South, that in filling all orders the dealers in this city require ready cash or its equivalent, consequently the arms and ammunition ordered have generally been in small quantities, but as these orders have steadily rolled in for over three months, it does not require the skill of the *World* arithmetician to prove that the "chivalry" of the Solid South is pretty well supplied with the means to terrify the colored people and peaceable white Republicans, many of whom have not the means wherewith to purchase arms and ammunition, or the inclination to fight.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Political Situation Complicated—American Missionaries Attacked—Battles Between Government Troops and Revolutionists.

HAVANA, November 22.—A French steamer arrived from Vera Cruz brings the following intelligence:

CITY OF MEXICO, November 12.—The political situation has become much complicated. Ex-Chief Justice Iglesias has proclaimed himself provisional President of the republic, and located his seat of government at Leon, in the State of Guana Juato, the Legislature and Governor of which sustain him. A portion of the procession escorting Iglesias to Leon attacked American missionaries with the cry of "Death to Protestants." The missionaries barricaded themselves in a house until the police rescued them. Two ex Judges of the Supreme Court and several deputies have joined Iglesias. He has appointed a regular cabinet and appointed Ministers of War, Foreign Relations, etc. Troops are marching upon Guana Juato, and the flight of Iglesias with his Government is expected any moment. Nearly all other State has seconded Iglesias' movement in Guana Juato. Lerdo De Tejada is receiving congratulatory dispatches and offers of support from all parts of the country.

Gomez Palacio, a former Commissioner at Washington, and Alas and Ramirez, Judges of the Supreme Court, are in close imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy.

Four thousand Benevolent rifles took possession of Apizaco, where the railroad branches off from the Mexico & Vera Cruz Railway, interrupting all travel and communication between these two cities.

On the 12th advices reached Mexico that Azaco had been evacuated by the revolutionists upon the approach of Government troops. There was some fighting, but no particulars are as yet received. It was hoped railway communication would be established on the 14th. Meantime a mail was established by private individuals, with postage rates at two dollars per ounce. General Diaz continues to hold Oaxaca.

Mr. Foster, United States Minister, has arrived at Mexico.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Report of the Secretary of War.

Secretary Cameron has completed his annual report, and gave the President a copy yesterday morning.

Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations did not meet yesterday on account of the absence of Chairman Randall, who is expected from Louisiana to-day. The estimates of all departments are in possession of the committee, except for the deficiency bill and the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The estimates call for in round numbers $175,000,000, as against $150,000,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress.

Proposed Democratic Demonstration

The Jackson Democratic Association has declined to participate in the proposed Democratic demonstration on the 29th inst., on the ground that it is better to postpone such proceedings until perfect peace reigns throughout the land.

Military.

General Barry arrived yesterday from Ft Monroe, and is now in command of the United States soldiers stationed at Washington. There were no arrivals of troops, and General Sherman says that none have been ordered to that city except the eight companies or batteries now in the barracks at the arsenal and navy yard.

The Steamship Franklin.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The steamship Gulf Stream, which arrived here this morning from Wilmington, N. C., reports that she spoke the steamship Franklin about ten o'clock yesterday morning, twenty-four miles south of Absecom Light, and eighty miles from New York. Capt. Crowell, of the Gulf Stream, had a conversation with the officers of the Franklin, who stated that all on board were well and everything about the frigate was in first class condition. There was a heavy gale blowing at the time and a high sea running. The Franklin was lying to, close reefed, and it was the opinion of Capt. Crowell that she was in no hurry to get to New York, but was waiting for orders.

The Ohio Democracy.

COLUMBUS, November 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee and a number of representative Democrats from various counties of Ohio met here to-day for consultation. Resolutions were adopted deprecating all partisan feeling on the Presidential question, demanding of Congress that whoever has been fairly elected by the people shall be declared and inaugurated President of the United States, denouncing the alleged concentration of troops at Washington, and recommending conferences with the Democrats of the country on the subject of the late election.

Mississippi & Mexican Gulf Ship Canal.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—The State Supreme Court has granted a peremptory mandamus compelling the Board of Liquidators to fund $124,000 of bonds issued under the act of 1869 to aid in the construction of the Mississippi and Mexican gulf ship canal. The late Attorney General Field successfully resisted the consummation of this swindle before the Superior District Court.

Auction Sale of Scranton Coal.

NEW YORK, November 22.—By order of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, 100,000 tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day at auction. The prices show a large falling off compared with last month. 7,500 tons of steamboat brought $2 77½; 25,000 tons grate, $2 67½@2.75; 17,500 tons egg, $2.65@2.73½; 35,000 tons stove, $3.52½@3.72½; 15,000 tons chestnut, $3.15@3.37½.

Virginia M. E. Conference.

RICHMOND, VA., November 22.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South unanimously approved the results of the meeting between the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Episcopal Church South, held at Cape May last August, and that "we regard the action of the commission as an authoritative and final settlement of the question in issue, and binding upon all ministers and members of the two churches."

Whips Going Up.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 22.—A Convention of whip manufacturers of the country at Westfield, have made an advance in prices of thirty per cent. in common goods and fifty on fine, necessitated by the advance in whalebone.

Counting the New York Vote.

ALBANY, November 22.—The State canvassers to-day commenced the count of the vote of the State of New York.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST PHASES.

The General Situation of Affairs in the South.

THE COUNT PROCEEDING SLOWLY IN LOUISIANA.

And the Democrats as Full of Objections as a Porcupine of Quills.

But the Board Dignified and Fair and Thoroughly Impartial.

A QUICK TURN BY THE REPUBLICANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

They Give the State to the Party that has it on a Fair Vote.

MR. CHANDLER EXPLAINS THE DODGE OF THE FLORIDA DEMOCRATS.

And Shows Its Utter Absurdity and Futility.

The Republicans Masters of the Situation To-day.

LOUISIANA.
Canvassing the Vote.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Immediately after the meeting of the board at 11:30 A. M. the counsel of the Democratic committee on returns filed a motion for copies of protests and contests entered on the Republican side. The motion was taken under advisement. A protest against the rules adopted by the board was filed by the Democratic counsel, when the Board went into executive session. Governor Wickliffe, elector at large on the Democratic ticket, was excluded from the room, notwithstanding he had the day before received a note from the President of the board inviting his attendance. President Wells said that Governor Wickliffe could only be present in case of a contest. The latter gave notice that he would file a protest. The board went into executive session about noon. The following gentlemen, composing the Democratic and Republican visiting committees, remained in the room: Democratic committee—Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, Julian, G. B. Smith and Bigler; Republican committee—Messrs. Sherman, Hale, Stoughton, Garfield and Kelly.

The clerk reported returns from fourteen parishes fully as yet been received. The following parishes were canvassed today in executive session: St. Mary—Tilden, 1,485; Hayes, 2,407. St. Helena—Tilden, 640; Hayes, 225. Tensas—Tilden, 464; Hayes, 3,207. Terre Bonne—Tilden, 1,392; Hayes, 9,070. Vermillion—Tilden, 902; Hayes, 272. Washington—Tilden, 314; Hayes, 165. Lafourche—Tilden, 1,694; Hayes, 1,865. The vote of Ouachita parish has not been filled, and it is not likely any action will be taken on the subject. The board adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

FLORIDA.
Waiting for the Decision of the Court.

TALLAHASSEE, November 22.—There is perfect quiet in political circles here. Everything is suspended to await the contest before Judge White to-morrow, when the contest against the Govenor will either be confirmed or withdrawn, and the case of the mandamus against the Canvassing Board compelling them to begin work will be decided. The Judge arrived to-night, and the argument will open at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The result can hardly be reached in one day. It is impossible to discover what course the counsel for the Governor will take, but it is believed he will deny the right of the court to issue an injunction against him. It is said, on the other hand, that accepting the Florida decision of the court, he will go into an elaborate defense of his right to canvass the electoral vote. The city is crowded with strangers. Every train from the North brings new comers. There will doubtless be an appeal from Judge White's decision, no matter what that decision may be.

Democratic Appeal to the Courts—Dispatch from W. E. Chandler—Injunction on Governor Stearns and Mandamus on the Canvassing Board.

TALLAHASSE, FLA., November 21.—The Democratic leaders here now realize the false position in which they have been placing themselves by asking that the canvassing of the Presidential vote shall begin while the Governor, Secretary of State and several strong Democratic counties, particularly from the county of Polk. In 1874 this county cast 238 Democratic to 5 Republican vote. Not one scintilla of evidence, official or otherwise, has been received as to the result there this year, and the returns could be easily altered too late for detection to a sufficient extent to take from Hayes the way from Hayes. To-day the Democrats changed their tactics and opened their battery of legal proceedings upon Governor Sterns and the Canvassing Board. Satisfy will be filed in behalf of the Democratic State Committee and others called upon the Governor and asked him if he intended to canvass the Presidential vote under the law of 1847, and expressed the hope that he would not regard the precedent of 1872 as necessarily binding, and that he would not act hastily. The Governor replied that he would not act without legal advice, and put the matter in writing to them. The next day he addressed to them a note saying that he would be happy to hear from them any suggestions they might choose to submit upon the question whether the Governor or the Canvassing Board ought legally to canvass the Presidential vote.

Instead of submitting an argument the eminent counsel employed by the Democrats—Messrs. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, Samuel G. Thompson and D. W. Sellers of Savannah, Perry H. Smith of Chicago, and a dozen others—devoted Sunday and Monday to drawing up a bill in equity for an injunction to restrain the Governor from canvassing the Presidential vote. The bill is the same of the four Democratic candidates for electors—Messrs. R. B. Hilton, Robert Bullock, James E. Yonge, and Wilkinson Call—who set forth that they were candidates for electors; that the State Canvassing Board is by law the only proper tribunal to canvass the Presidential vote; that the Governor has no authority to canvass such vote, but that he pretends that he will so do, and protests to do it; and that such action will impair the right of the plaintiffs as candidates for electors. Wherefore they pray that he may be enjoined against issuing any certificates to any electors unless they who are declared elected by the Canvassing Board. This bill is filed before P. W. White, Circuit Judge for Leon county. An order for showing cause has been issued, returnable on Thursday.

The utter folly of undertaking by a bill in equity to enjoin a State Executive against ascertaining and declaring the result of a Presidential vote, if he has the right by law to do it, is so apparent as to require no comment; but, as if to add to the absurdity, the bill has not been filed in the Supreme Court of the State, but before a little Circuit Court having very limited and local powers. By the Constitution of Florida, the Supreme Court of the State consists of the Chief and two Associate Justices, and among its powers is given that of issuing writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus. There are also created seven inferior Circuit Courts, with special and limited powers, as follows:

The Circuit Courts in the several judicial circuits shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of equity; also in cases at law which involve the title or the right of possession to, or the possession of the boundaries of real property; of the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine; and in all other cases in which the demand or value of property in controversy exceeds $300; and of the action of forcible entry and unlawful detainer, and also in all criminal cases amounting to felony. They shall have final appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases arising in the County Court in which the amount in controversy is $100 and upward; and in all cases of misdemeanor, the Circuit Courts and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs proper and necessary to the complete exercise of their jurisdiction; and also shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody in their respective circuits.

In addition to the ridiculous bill in equity the Democratic candidates for electors have also filed an application before Judge White for mandamus against the Canvassing Board, to compel them to go on and canvass the electoral vote under the law of 1872. This is also utterly absurd, as the above shows. The Circuit Court has no jurisdiction in mandamus proceedings, while the Supreme Court has such jurisdiction. The law of 1872 expressly provides that the Canvassing Board shall not proceed until the thirty-fifth day after election unless the returns are all in and the board called together by the Secretary of State. All these legal proceedings are *coram non judice*, and utterly null and void. Whether the Governor will ignore them or appear and have them dismissed for want of jurisdiction is not known. Meantime the question fairly remains open whether the Presidential vote is by law to be canvassed by the Governor or the Canvassing Board. It must be speedily settled, and ought to be by the time the returns are in. Whether the Governor has the right to do so he will probably ask the opinion of the Supreme Court. If he cannot ask the court, he will take the advice of such counsel as he may see fit to rely upon; or, which would be better, the question may perhaps be appropriately brought before the Supreme Court by mandamus or prohibition, and promptly decided. Before this is done and the canvass proceeds it is to be hoped that the Democrats will hurry up the returns from Polk, Lafayette, and other Democratic counties.

W. E. CHANDLER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Mandamus on the Board of State Canvassers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 22.—The Supreme Court to-day issued a peremptory mandamus to the Board of State Canvassers to issue certificates to members of the Senate and House of Representatives appearing on the face of the returns to be elected, the final contests in those Houses to be decided by the members themselves. This gives to the Senate eighteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats, and to the House sixty Republicans and sixty-four Democrats. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is four. The Legislature will cast the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and elects a United States Senator. The Court has decided to consider the other contests separately, and will hear an argument this afternoon as to counting the electoral vote.

Later.

COLUMBIA, November 22.—The Board of State Canvassers yesterday made a report to the Supreme Court stating the persons who had received the highest number of votes for which they were candidates. Appended to the report of results was a memorandum of the board stating that in their opinion certain irregularities which affected some of the Republican candidates should be corrected, and also that the vote of Laurens and Edgefield counties, which gave large Democratic majorities, should be excluded on account of frauds and irregularities.

This morning the court made an order commanding the Board to issue certificates of election to all persons who were shown by the report of the Board to have received the highest number of votes for members of the Legislature, including the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. The court also to day took up the case of the electors, and issued a rule on the Board to show cause why they should not correct the statements of county canvassers by the precinct returns in their possession.

Defeat of the Democracy.

Pending these proceedings of the court, however, the board met in session and issued certificates to all the members of the Legislature, except for Laurens and Edgefield counties, thus securing a majority of the Legislature to the Republican side, and the defeat of Hampton and the election of Chamberlain. The board also issued certificates of election to Hayes and Wheeler electors, and to all the Republican State ticket. The board then adjourned sine die. This action of the board has created much excitement, but the citizens are determined to rely upon the courts, and will exhaust all legal means of redress.

Address by Wade Hampton.

General Hampton has issued the following address:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22, 1876.

To the People of South Carolina:

The Board of State Canvassers have by their unprecedented action to-day shown not only their contempt and defiance of the Supreme Court of the State, but their utter disregard of their own official integrity. While the grave questions determining the result of the recent election were pending before the Supreme Court, composed of three Judges, belonging to the Republican party, and in direct violation of the orders of this tribunal, the board have issued certificates of election to the Republican Presidential electors and to the Republican State officers, and have refused to give certificates to the Democratic members of the Legislature shown by the returns of this same board to have been elected in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. This high-handed outrage is well calculated to arouse the indignation of our long suffering people. But I assure them that this daring and revolutionary act of the board can have no legal force whatever. I appeal to you, therefore, in the fullest confidence that the appeal will not be unheeded, that you will maintain even under that provocation your character as an orderly, law-abiding people. During the past exciting canvass you have studiously avoided even the semblance of a purpose to disturb the public peace or to transgress the law. Your cause, and it is the cause of constitutional government of the country, has been carried to the highest court of the State, and we are willing to abide by its decision, feeling assured that this tribunal will see that the laws shall be enforced and justice secured.

(Signed) WADE HAMPTON.

KANSAS.
The Official Vote.

TOPEKA, KS., November 22.—The official vote of the State, with the exception of Barton and Pratt counties, is now in. Hayes received 77,510 and Tilden 37,471; so far counted Anthony's majority 39,039. The two counties not received will increase that. Anthony received 9,075 less votes than Hayes, and 8,521 less than the average of the rest of the State ticket. Anthony's majority over Martin is 22,665, and over all 16,241. Phillips majority in the First Congressional district is 12,138. Ryan's majority, with two counties to hear from, which will increase it 800, is 12,375. Haskill's majority 5,270 over Goodin, and 5,208 over all.

CONNECTICUT.
Ineligible Electors.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The *Times'* Hartford special says: The point is raised here that if postmasters are ineligible as electors because they hold an office of profit and trust, and that their places cannot be filled, that Governor Ingersoll, one of the Democratic electors of Connecticut, is disqualified by reason of his holding the position of Commissioner of the United States Court.

MINNESOTA.
The Republican Majorities.

ST. PAUL, November 22.—The official returns for Minnesota show Hayes' majority to be 24,008. The three Republican Congressmen are elected by the following majorities: Dunnel, 8 945; Strait, 4,730; Stewart, 2,040.

WISCONSIN.
6,141 Majority for Hayes.

MILWAUKEE, November 22.—The official majority for Hayes in this State 6,141. Owing a mistake in printing blanks for returns, the majority for Dorns, of the Republican electors, is only 1,300.

Christian Convention.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Christian Convention delegates have been arriving all day, chiefly from Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio and Nyork, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Nevada, and also represented. Nearly every Evangelical church is represented. The meetings have been of great interest and power.

A Proposition Declined.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—L. C. Metcalf, the Republican candidate in the Third District of this city, has declined the proposition of Mr. Frost to refer the matter of their election back to the people.

Swindling His Employers.

BOSTON, November 22.—Thos. R. Piper, awaiting sentence for receiving a large amount of goods stolen from S. S. Pierce & Co., is now accused of defrauding his late employers, Thomas Dana & Co., out of $26,000.

THE ELECTION FOR SPEAKER.

A Fierce Contest Probable Between Mr. Randall, Mr. Sayler and Mr. Cox—Its Influence on the Next House.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The prize of the Speakership is not going to drop into Mr. Sayler's hands without an effort on his part to secure it. His service as Speaker pro tem. last session gives him a certain prestige, but does not yield him the advantages of possession, for his temporary honors ceased when Congress adjourned, and the House will be called to order by the Clerk on Monday week. Mr. Sayler has a sort of negative popularity in the South and West, and appears to have the best chance of success. Mr. Randall will be his chief competitor. He was the hero of the penny-wise policy of the last session, and the resolute way in which he stuck to his economies won him the admiration of his party. Mr. Cox will also enter the lists. As he made Mr. Kerr Speaker a year ago, he thinks he ought to have the support of Kerr's friends now. But Cox lost the respect of the Northern Democrats by his marked subserviency to the Southern members, and his course does not appear to have gained him any increased strength with that element, so that it is doubtful whether he will muster any more votes than he had last winter. He may be strong enough, however, to hold the balance of power and to throw the victory into the hands of one or the other of the principal competitors. The approaching season is so short that it might be supposed that no one would care to make a fight for the office, and probably the Cincinnati member would be allowed to possess the chair in peace if it were not evident that a regular election now would give him so strong a hold upon the next House that no rival could shake him off unless he committed great blunders. The contest next month will therefore be a struggle for the Speakership in the Congress—if indeed it does not turn out that the Democrats have lost the next House.

THE INDIANS' FRIENDS.

Meeting of the Associated Executive Committee of the Orthodox of Friends on Indians.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—The Associated Executive Committee of the Orthodox of Friends on Indians are now holding a session in this city. Nine yearly meetings are represented by a pretty full delegation, as follows: E. W. Haviland, New Bedford, Mass.; Edward Earle, Worcester; Benj. Latham, N. Y.; Jas. Whitall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Jas. Whitall, Philadelphia; Dr. Jas. E. Rhoads, Germantown, Pa.; F. T. King, Baltimore, Md.; Jno. Butler, Ohio; Chas. F. Coffin, Richmond, Ind.; Murray Shipley, Cincinnati; Amos Doan, Indiana; Barnabus C. Hobbs, Indiana; Lourie Tatum, Washington; Hadley, Kansas; Aaron Hudelston, Kansas. Wm. Nicholson, Superintendent of the Central Agency, is also in attendance, and Enoch Hoag, late former Superintendent, is expected to-morrow.

The reports are full of interest, and show the valuable influence of a steadily pursued policy in its civilizing and Christianizing effect upon the poor creatures who have been blessed by the fostering care of the good persons who have been appointed on the recommendation of this committee. The committee held three long sessions to-day, and transacted a large amount of business. The conference during the present meeting session were remarkable for the encouragement they afford, and hope confidently the success of the work which has been undertaken among the Indians.

Conference with the Nez Perces.

PORTLAND, Oregon, November 22.—The Board of Indian Commissioners, consisting of Gen. O. O. Howard, Hon. W. Stickney, A. E. Barshaw, D. H. Jerome and Col.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

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Gold closed in New York yesterday at 109½.

APROPOS of the Episcopalian Congress, and the interest in that church on the question of suppressing intemperance, we notice a very suggestive statement going the rounds of the press, which we presume to be true. It is that of the nine million of persons who entered the Centennial Exhibition, not one was arrested who became drunk on the grounds. Why? Because there was enough to interest, entertain and excite without the necessity of resorting to strong drink. Is this not suggestive of the idea that if entertainment can be provided for the masses, they can drawn away from the use of strong drink?

IT is impossible, at this distance, to determine accurately the construction that should be placed on the orders of the Florida State Court, calling on the Govenor to show cause why an injunction should not be issued, restraining him from counting the electorial votes, and upon the Board of Canvassers, to compel them to proceed to make the count. Usually preliminary orders, or writs, are merely a matter of form, intended to bring a case properly before the Court; but a rumor is current that the Judge who issued the writ has been heard to express his opinion as to the entire question at issue, before the writ was applied for. In an emergency we judge the United States Court will convene to consider the appeal that will be made.

THE readiness of the Democracy to take advantage of every possible technicality that operates in their favor, shows their desperate eagerness to win the Presidency by any means. Honor, propriety and right are not considered for a moment, and success only is thought of. On the other hand, Republicans are disposed to have every issue thoroughly ventilated, the truth reached, precedents followed, or right precedents established, and justice done. The contrast between the two parties in this emergency is very striking. Yet with all the attempts of the Democracy to overreach and gain the prize by sharp practice, they are inevitably doomed to defeat. The laws, precedents and votes are with the Republicans, who will yield no vital principle, however much they may bend to forms and methods.

WE are not disposed to be alarmists, and do not doubt that the cases of small-pox in Allegheny represent a mild type of that disease, yet we cannot avoid the conclusion that the authorities should vigorously stamp it out. However mild it may be now, with the cold of winter it will assume a more malignant type, and become positively epidemic. It has been the fault of the health authorities of both Pittsburgh and Allegheny for years, that they have not dealt positively enough with this disease. We have had it lurking in our midst almost continually. The conditions favorable to its spread will be quite abundant this winter. Comparative poverty among the working classes causes filth, and this favors the spread of the disease under mention. Let us have vigorous, determined efforts, and the disease blotted out, before the severe weather of winter sets in.

THE interest in the proposed cremation of Baron DE PALM in Dr. LE MOYNE'S furnace is attracting very considerable attention. The Eastern press object to the ostentation of the movement; but as the Baron was a very earnest believer in the process, and, we believe, expressed a desire to have his body incinerated, there was simply the question whether the furnace should be taken to the body, or the body to the furnace—the mountain going to Mohammed, or Mohammed to the mountain. There is no necessary ostentation in the removal—the transportation of dead bodies by rail being now of frequent occurrence. The entire question of cremation is one of taste, science, and of hygiene. If the malaria that causes so much ill-health comes from cemeteries, the disposal of the dead in a manner that will not affect the health of the living is very important. If the bodies of the dead can be thoroughly incinerated, so that the precious ashes remain, the scientific part is complete. The disposal of those remains is a matter of taste. If there are those who wish to have funeral urns at their homes, preserving thus the ashes of their dead, we know of no rational objection—it being purely a matter of taste. The proposed cremation of the dead Baron, because of its novelty, is attended with much interest.

THE Czar of Russia positively disclaims all desire to seize or possess Constantinople, and claims that he simply seeks to protect Christians in the Principalities subject to Turkey from such atrocities as were perpetrated in Bulgaria. This prompt and positive declaration of the Czar will probably have the effect of putting the ministry in England in a bad position before the people. The masses, under the lead of GLADSTONE, have persistently held that the real question in Turkey was that of securing guarantees against the renewal of atrocities, and in favor of the proper treatment of the Christian people in the principalities. The ministry, under lead of DISRAELI, have held that the real question is that of securing Constantinople from seizure, thus preventing the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, the breaking up of the balance of power, and the endangering of India. The Czar boldly meets and dissipates this theory by declaring that it is absurd for Russia to think of assailing India, and that she does not want Constantinople. The effect of the Czar's declaration will be to strengthen GLADSTONE and his party, and to weaken DISRAELI and the ministry. It is among the probabilities that the DISRAELI ministry may go down on this issue. If a Parliamentary debate should arise on it the Government appears to be doomed to almost inevitable defeat.

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing material to add to the situation, as given by us yesterday. The peremptory mandamus from the court in South Carolina for the canvassers to count and declare the Legislative vote is, practically, to the advantage of the Democrats, and has some bearing on the gubernatorial count, but not on the electoral count. Intelligence from that State declares, however, that CHAMBERLAIN is certainly elected. The situation in Florida remains unchanged. We heard fears expressed yesterday that the course of the State Court argued danger. We have only to say that if the State Judges shall act improperly, the United States Courts will, in all probability, be convened, and the case appealed. There will be no pandering to the Democracy, and our people feel absolutely confident of Florida on the vote as cast. We think there is no occasion for nervousness. The battle is being closely contested, but we have full confidence in our people in the competing States. Let justice and right prevail, as we believe they will, and all will be well. We have full and unimpaired confidence that the outcome will be as we desire it,—the success of HAYES and WHEELER.

THE THIRD TERM.

In the frequent apologies for TILDEN, that we see in so-called independent papers, there is almost constant insinuation that Governor HAYES and his supporters are the ones to be treated as self-seekers and likely to cheat the people out of the honest result of the count. It may be interesting to compare the characters and actions of the two Presidential candidates, with a view to fairly understanding the facts in this case. Governor HAYES has not at any time been an office seeker. He was elected to Congress while in the army without his solicitation, and was, in 1867 elected Governor while in Congress, and was-re-elected in 1869. In 1871 he retired from office, as he supposed, for good. After ALLEN had beaten NOYES, HAYES was called upon to stand, as the strongest man the party could present against ALLEN. He was elected, and in the canvass gained national recognition. His irreproachable character, and the rectitude of his political principles, made him conspicuous among the public men of the country. As the State of Ohio had a large Electoral vote, and was one of the States voting in October, it was essential to the success of the Republican party that the Cincinnati Convention should name a candidate who could certainly secure the vote of Ohio. Governor HAYES being otherwise wholly unobjectionable and creditably known to the country, was elected at Cincinnati, his nomination being also a recognition and a declaration in favor of reform in the administration of the Government. During all these events leading to his nomination Governor HAYES in no manner said or did anything to promote his own interests or to obtain the nomination. His letter of acceptance has been regarded as a model of its kind. In the canvass he has borne himself with a manliness and independence that has commanded respect and praise. He has taken no active part in the campaign. He contributed no money, bought no opposition, prepared no documents, made no speeches, made no personal appeals for votes, interfered in no State nominations, nor in any other way sought to obtain support or votes that were not voluntarily given him upon his personal and political record. This is his reputation, as openly made.

On the contrary, Governor TILDEN is credited with using all the influence of his official position, since he became Governor, to secure the Presidential nomination. Every art and blandishment was employed to secure the prize so earnestly coveted, and money was plentifully employed to silence opposition. Once nominated, he at once took personal charge of the campaign. His agents canvassed New York, and had the names of all voters entered in a book by precincts. He established a literary and printing bureau, with 165 persons employed in preparing documents, pamphlets, statements, and appeals, and these papers he had placed in the hands of these voters. His literary bureau worked incessantly. The Democratic press of the country was furnished with editorials and other matter for publication, and these publications were artfully adapted to the effect they were designed to produce. In brief, he took complete and personal control of the canvass, and managed it to its very details. He is the first Presidential candidate that ever acted in this manner. No Whig, Democrat, or Republican has ever demeaned himself for the purpose of being elected President of the United States. Not one of them, no matter how ambitious, has ever betrayed the unseemly and indecorous, and we may say indecent, anxiety to be elected that has marked Mr. TILDEN'S conduct both before and since his nomination. Nothing could have a worse influence in the way of lowering, not to say destroying, the dignity of the Presidential office, than the success of Mr. TILDEN in gaining it. Even in the suspense now upon the country, he has not only directed the movements of his people in Louisiana and Florida, but has shown the most palpable eagerness to get the office, no matter by what means. Governor HAYES has made the noble declaration that he would sooner be counted out, than counted in by fraud. It is not difficult to say which is the most worthy the Presidency.

INTELLIGENCE AND VOTES.

On the principle of ROBBIE BURNS, that "a man's a man, for a' that," a vote may be declared to be a vote, one being as good as another. Yet as the manipulation of ballots becomes more and more skillful, not to say scientific, the value of the votes honestly and intelligently cast depends, to a large extent, on the handling of the unintelligent vote. In a State, for example, the honest, intelligent voters are nearly equal in numbers, not more than 5,000 votes separating them. In one city, and perhaps in two or three wards of a city, enough of the low, ignorant and vicious classes are aggregated to cast 6,000 votes. These decide the election, and the destiny of the State is as completely under the control of the 6,000 purchasable voters, as though no other votes were cast. Whoever was skillful enough to secure the 6,000, thereby secured the election.

It is not difficult to broaden this proposition. The voting tendencies of the several States are so generally defined, that it is a matter of calculation and combination to carry a Presidential election. A change from the electoral to the popular system of voting would make no difference in this direction. If we retain the electoral system, the calculation simply turns on capturing the electoral vote; if the President is elected by the popular vote direct, it is merely a question of overcoming, by large majorities in a few spots, small majorities gained by the opposite party in several evenly balanced States. The manner of electing the President would involve no serious change in the problem to an astute politician. The conditions would be slightly, but not materially different. In one case, the combination would turn on the electoral, and in the other, on the popular vote. One is as easily controlled, as to majority, as the other.

The evidence of this is contained in several facts. 1. In six Southern States, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky, TILDEN had a majority that entirely overcame any possible majorities for Republican candidates in the more enlightened, and evenly balanced States of the North. The majorities to be had in those States is only controlled by the necessities of the case. Whatever the Democracy want, they can have there, it being merely a matter of counting, or of voting an intimidated or ignorant element. 2. TILDEN'S majority in the four Northern States carried by him was mainly secured in a small, compact centre. The lower wards of New York and Jersey City gave him his majorities in the States of New York and New Jersey. There is little reasonable doubt that these majorities were made up from one set of voters, who repeated in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. This aside, however, and the locality where the vote was cast is absolutely known. Bridgeport did the same for TILDEN in Connecticut, and six or eight of the Southern counties of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, gave 10,000 Democratic majority,—the balance of the State being Republican. And what was done, at the points named, can be repeated at any time, and with similar results. It is, thus, a matter of skill, money, and a fair chance, and the popular vote of the country, honestly cast, can be regularly overcome by not more than 100,000 repeaters, or ignorant, purchased votes.

But the contrast can be still more strongly stated. In Indiana, for example, in the southwest counties, where 10,000 Democratic majority was given, there were 61,135 male adults in 1870, of whom 8,697, or more than 14 in every 100, could not read or write. This dense ignorance gave the Democracy the majority named, supposing it not to have been supplemented by the vicious element from Kentucky. In the rest of the State there were 327,096 white male adults, of whom less than 9 in every 100 could not read and write. In this intelligent element the Republicans had 5,000 majority, all of which was overcome in an ignorant section having less than one-fifth the number of inhabitants. The New York *Tribune* analyzes very closely this question of intelligence as applied to locality. It says: Set aside New York City from this State, New Haven and Fairfield counties from Connecticut, Hudson county (including Jersey City) from New Jersey, and the counties in the dark hole from Indiana, and the proportion of white male adults who cannot read and write in each Northern State stands thus:

	White Male Adults.	*Illiterate.*	*Per cent.*
Maine	169,192	6,516	3
New Hampshire	90,834	3,361	3
Vermont	90,522	6,067	7
Massachusetts	374,031	30,920	7
Rhode Island	57,312	5,922	10
Connecticut (part)	87,834	6,514	7
New York (part)	894,175	58,293	6
New Jersey (part)	190,461	12,216	6
Pennsylvania	848,790	61,850	7
Ohio	225,176	41,439	6
Michigan	311,712	17,543	6
Indiana (part)	327,096	27,634	8
Illinois	617,435	40,801	6
Wisconsin	254,262	17,637	7
Minnesota	114,344	8,041	7
Iowa	289,162	14,782	5
Nebraska	38,782	856	2
Kansas	101,480	5,994	6
Nevada	24,245	474	2
Oregon	25,610	1,083	4
California	186,823	12,262	7
Colorado	16,083	2,303	14
Total	5,755,391	382,953	6 6-10

In contrast, the sources of TILDEN'S strength are given, only the white male adults being considered—the colored element being left out.

	White Male Adults	*Illiterate.*	*Per cent.*
Maryland	143,619	13,344	9
Delaware	24,918	3,466	14
Virginia	161,500	27,648	17
West Virginia	91,345	15,181	16
North Carolina	139,535	33,111	23
Georgia	129,665	21,899	17
Alabama	105,474	17,429	16
Mississippi	84,784	9,357	11
Tennessee	199,066	37,713	19
Kantucky	245,133	43,836	18
Missouri	384,314	34,780	9
Arkansas	77,195	13,610	17
Texas	132,380	17,505	13
Total	1,920,819	288,857	15

The *Tribune* comments: "Adding the number of white male adults to the dark spots at the North, we find that Mr. TILDEN'S votes came from localities having 2,325,293 white male adults, of whom 317,313, or 13.6 per cent. were unable to read or write. But majorities for Mr. HAYES came from localities having 5,755,391 white male adults, of whom only 382,953, or 6.6 per cent. were unable to read or write." Thus, these figures contain the distinct fact that the ignorant and vicious element of this country can be so handled, as to entirely overcome the honest, intelligent vote. It is impossible to mass the votes of intelligent citizens, as they think for themselves and act on political questions independently of leaders. Hence the majorities are not so great as where the unintelligent are driven to the polls and voted by their leaders. These facts contain a very important problem, which we have not the space to discuss at the present. It is that of providing against the use of the ignorant and vicious classes, to defeat the honest vote of the people. This is the most important political question to be considered in the near future.

LIFE IN MODERN BREMEN.

Pen Pictures of Some German Peculiarities.

The Bremen Fire Brigade—The Great Freimarkt—An Unique Fair—How the People Indulge in Revelry—Something About Beer Hall Amusements—A Kaleidoscopic View of a Great German Celebration.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BREMEN, October 28, 1876.

In my very long letter about Bremen I left out much which is worthy of notice here, but there are a few things which I think ought really to be mentioned before I proceed, as I mean to do, to write about the Freimarkt, a festival peculiar to Bremen, and in the midst of the noise and tumult of which I am now writing.

BREMEN FIRE BRIGADE.

These few things relate to the Bremen laws concerning fires and the fire brigade.

Shortly after I arrived in Bremen I took occasion to visit the head quarters of the brigade. It is commanded by ex-officers of the army, and is as strictly drilled as even a Prussian martinet could wish. With the greatest courtesy the Director put the men through their whole drill for my edification. I was taken through the head-quarters and shown all the sleeping, cooking, eating and living arrangements, and they seemed to me to be perfect. Suddenly an alarm was sounded and in a second the whole place was in what, to me, seemed the most tumultuous confusion. In another second, however, I saw that every man knew what to do and was doing it, and in an almost incredibly short time they were on the court yard prepared for orders. All the various hose carriages and engines were manœuvered, and I found that one of the director's favorite implements was a large tank of water, which is always sent with a hose carriage. It has a pump attached and can be put to instantaneous service. In case of fire this tank is used at once during the few moments that are always lost in finding the plug and attaching the hose. In some cases these few moments are of the greatest importance, and the tank of water, applied at once, has prevented a great conflagration. In other cases the small supply of water scientifically applied has saved property by completely quenching a small fire, where if a stream from a steam fire engine had been used much damage by water would have resulted, and the sufferer would have dreaded calling on the firemen again. The main secret of the success of the Bremen brigade, however, apart from the perfect discipline and sensible drill, is the constant effort made to induce people to call on the firemen on every slight test occasion. People here are constantly urged to give an alarm on the barest suspicion of fire. A reward is given to everyone giving the first notice of a fire of any description, large or small, and no penalty is inflicted for false alarms. The Directors' theory is that most fires could be prevented from doing great damage if taken in hand soon enough, and that most of them could be taken in hand soon enough if people were accustomed, the moment they see any signs of burning, to rush off to the nearest station and give the alarm, and so bring the trained and experienced firemen to the spot. The system of rewards is found to work well; and, as to false alarms, they, so he says, merely serve as practice and drill to the men. I was shown the way they attack a building from the outside. The officers gave their commands, all by means of a whistle, and in a few moments the whole face of a four-story house was covered with firemen, carrying ropes and ladders, and penetrating at all the windows. Every fireman has a strong leather belt to which is attached a stout iron hook or buckle, of peculiar shape. With a single motion he can fasten himself on to the rung of a ladder by this, and, thus supported, have both hands free for managing ropes and ladders. The ladders have also peculiarly shaped hooks on top; intended for the purpose of smashing through windows and catching firmly across the sill. There can, I think, be no doubt that it is partly owing to the excellence of this system and brigade, that Bremen suffers so little from fires. But undoubtedly there are other reasons also, and these are the wise laws which are enforced in regard to building and to roofing.

More than two hundred years ago the city authorities began to insist upon the use of tiles or slate for roofing, and the building of fire-walls between houses. But at that time Bremen, like Athens in the time of Thucydides, had very many houses without the walls, and they, like their Athenian prototypes, often had to be demolished in case of war, to prevent the possibility of their serving as a means of concealment for an approaching enemy. The result was that no laws could induce people to build any but frail and temporary structures on such precarious tenure. When the walls were finally demolished some seventy years ago, these salutary laws of the Bremen Senate could be, and were applied equally to the suburbs, with the most beneficial results, so that now only a very few old suburban houses can be found still having their picturesque but dangerous thatched coverings, now green with the mosses and lichens of ages, and some of them crowned with the sign of luck, a stork's nest. I am not the first person who has urged, through the columns of the GAZETTE, the propriety of our Pittsburgh authorities enforcing the building of fire walls, and prohibiting the use of inflammable material for roofing, but when I see the excellent results of such laws here I am compelled to refer to the old theme. The public safety demands such laws, and they would save vast sums of money, in the end, for private pockets.

THE YEARLY FREIMARKT.

And now let me tell you of the *Freimarkt*. This is a yearly fair that has been held in Bremen as far back as the memory of man goes. It has become a sort of carnival now, though no doubt in former times, when shops were not so plenty nor so good, a great deal of business was done. Now everybody looks forward to it as a period of hilarity and unusual enjoyment. In fact, the whole town goes on a spree of more or less extent, according to the spree-capabilities of the individuals. Some few nervous people leave town, but a greater number "go loose," to translate an expressive German term, in the most astonishing manner. It is something like the *Strietzelmarkt* in Dresden; it is partly as if you were looking at the side shows of Barnum's circus through a multiplying glass; and it is not at all like an Irish fair. The old market, the hay market, the Tiebefrauenkirchof, and the Dom'shof, four open squares, are now all filled with booths. A little city composed of many streets of wooden and canvas houses has sprung up as if by magic; and it may be well to remark that at each corner, a long section of hose is attached to a fire plug, and a fireman patrols the neighborhood ready for instant duty. Half of these booths, I venture to say, sell nothing but gingerbread, honey-cake, doughnuts, crullers, and such many-shaped and tasted cakes. Where it all goes to I can't imagine, but hundreds of thousands of pounds of these cakes must have been brought to Bremen, and, I am told, very little of it is ever taken away again. Many of the booths have shows of various kinds within them. At about a score they sell smoked eels and a sort of white cake containing raisins. What the eels have to do with the cake, heaven and these low-German peasants only know. Then there are shoe booths, glove booths, cap booths, toy booths, and booths for the sale of various fancy articles. I am very fond of generalities. Many a time over my wretched memory for figures and dates has brought me into troubles, generalities have got me out again; but that is so much more reason why, when I have a chance to quote figures, I should do so. The other day I saw some statistics of the Freimarkt in the Bremen *Courier*, and I at once cut out the article, which I *did* mean to use without acknowledgment in this letter; but either I am too honest or else I was afraid of being found out, as you see I have already confessed my obligation. It seems that six hundred and eleven permits have been issued to the possessors of sale and show booths, besides a number, not stated, to peddlers. In addition to these, sixty organ-grinders, eight bands of music and upwards of forty singing companies have been licensed.

When you reflect that in addition to all these minstrels, almost every show has its organ, and that, not only are all these organs and bands playing at one and the same time, but that every booth-owner is shouting at the top of his voice, to attract customers to his wares; that at least fifty booths have bells ringing for this purpose, and that the whole place between the booths is thronged with people, all talking and raising their voices in order to be heard, you may perhaps be able to get a faint idea of the confusion at Babel, even if you cannot quite imagine the noise in Bremen. The city's share of the profits of this fair is between 18,000 and 20,000 marks, or something not far from five thousand dollars, for permits. The unfortunate director of the city band was obliged to inspect all applying musicians in order to decide whether or not they knew their business and had their instruments in tune. More than a hundred organ-grinders, they say, presented themselves for inspection, and, judging by some of the sixty that were accepted, I pity the ears of the band master who had to listen to the others before he turned them away. There is one little company that I have unluckily met frequently, consisting of three Savoyards. Two of these play flageolettes and the third has a bag-pipes, twice as large and shrill as ordinary Scotch or Irish bag-pipes. The effect of these three instruments is of the most excruciating description. There is one of Grimm's fairy tales which tells of an old hound, a cat, a cock and an ass who joined company and went off to become city musicians at Bremen. I am sure they came to the *Freimarkt*, and I am equally sure that they couldn't have given a worse concert than does this bag-pipes company.

Among the chief attractions, especially for children, are the carrousels, or merry-go-rounds. Three of these are made like velocipedes, running on a rail. One is really a most fairy-castle-looking affair, two stories high, all decorated with lace and velvet, mirrors and *or molu*, oil paintings and statuary. This elegant structure is worked by a horse behind a curtain, and the seats are on the backs of sweet, lions, zebras and behold horses. It is lighted by a seemingly endless quantity of petroleum lamps and has a very dazzling effect. On an open space, just opposite the usually quiet reading room of my club, seven of these merry-go-rounds have been placed. They are continually going, from 8 in the morning until 11 at night, and each one has a particularly loud and powerful hand organ. The effect of the combination is too awful for words. If Virgil had known about it, I feel sure he would have felt great pride in taking Dante to hear it when the great Italian poet visited him.

THE BEER HALLS OF BREMEN.

The singing companies are in the various beer halls, and their work does not begin until evening. They are mostly composed of young women of bad character. I have been the rounds of these singing halls, and I confess to having been astounded. Invariably the rooms have been thronged, and the air thick with smoke. I have seen thousands of respectable looking people, not only young men, but staid looking fathers of families accompanied by their wives and daughters. I have even seen some ladies of the highest position elbowing their way to uncomfortable seats at dirty deal tables. The air was so corrupted with the fumes of beer and tobacco that I, who am an old stager, was almost suffocated. Yet there these people sat, if they were lucky enough to obtain seats, and listened to ugly, painted women, often in the least possible clothing, singing vulgar songs, the vulgarity of many of which was by far the best part of them. Songs in which the *double entendre* was sometimes so very palpable and so very low that I have felt myself blushing beneath my beard. I do not profess to offer myself as a lecturer upon morality, but I cannot help saying that I have often been more than surprised at the openness with which immorality flaunts in Germany. Of course this *Freimarkt* is an exceptional case, but Mr. Hassaurek, in his letters to the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, has referred to this very thing, and I must say my experience has been the same as his in this respect. You go into what appears to be a respectable beer hall on a respectable street in Hamburg or Berlin you see the most proper looking women sitting with their knittings beside their husbands and fathers, and you hear songs, the words and gestures of which are such as would, in England or America, at least be banished to places out of the range of respectability, and abandoned to people who trouble themselves to seek them. Another blot upon the *Freimarkt* is, I believe, to be found in the four or five so called anatomical museums, which have their horrid pictures displayed in front of them. With the risk of losing my reputation as a reporter and correspondent, I confess that I have not visited any of them. I once went to such a museum and it took me months to get over the attack of horrors which it gave me, and it would require very great inducements to drag me there again. Then there is a museum of wax figures of famous men of modern times. There is Napoleon III. on his death bed, and the Emperor and Bismarck, and Thomassen, the Bremerhaven fiend. A propos of this letter, it is said that an old peasant woman from Gesteminde went to the show the other day and when she saw this figure she began to curse and swear, and finally tried to mash it. She was forcibly removed, and then explained that her husband and only son had been killed at the explosion at Bremerhaven. A model of the infernal machine stands beside the figure.

There are shooting booths, where you can fire an air gun at a variety of articles, such as a running deer, a flying bird, a pipe in the mouth of a nodding old man, an egg on a fountain, etc. There are forests of knives stuck into boards, at which you can throw rings, and if your ring surrounds a knife, the knife is yours. There are places where you can test your strength with hammers. Innumerable unfortunate monkeys who have to show their accomplishments; white rats who climb poles and ladders, Tyrolese who sell gloves and carved wood, Punch and Judy shows where an immense amount of fighting goes on to the delight of innumerable audiences. There are booths where you can have your choice for ten cents, and on the very steps of the cathedral I saw two stands, at one of which you can buy the apparatus for performing feats of legerdemain, and at the other, canary birds select an envelope and hand it to you, whereupon you pay your fee and find within, your fortune. I, according to this infallible guide, am to have three fortunes. One is to be a treasure trove, one is to be left to me by a distant relative, and the third is to be the result of my "honest and able, but as yet unrecognized, efforts."

There is a circus, which is better than any circus I ever saw in America, and there is an excellent menagerie. There is also a model of "the city of Babylon and the building of the tower of Babel, by an Arabian artist," as if to say that being an Arabian he knew much more about it than we poor occidentals.

"HOT CAKES."

Perhaps the most astounding thing is Kaiser's cake bakery. This is a stand where doughnuts, pancakes, crullers and other cakes of that nature are sold, hot, being baked in a kitchen in the rear. There are a score of such places here, but Kaiser's is the favorite. The stand is at least twenty-five feet long, and morning, noon and night it is thronged three or four deep with people trying to get cakes. You see the most elegant ladies in Bremen standing there eating hot cakes with dripping fingers. You hear the most influential people begging for cakes. You see a huge disk of hot cakes appear from the kitchen, you hear a dozen entreating voices, and in an instant there is not a cake to be had. The furore for *La Galette* in Paris fifty years ago must have been something like this. This evening I stood half an hour, begging, shouting, scolding, before I could get six Victoria cakes, which I had promised to bring home to a friend. I shall make no more rash promises like that.

And now I have more than used up my proper space, and yet I feel that I have given a most imperfect idea of this curious fair. As I write I hear two hand organs—for those dreadful things go every place throughout the town. One is playing the popular song, "Ein, zwei, drei," or Hirsch's dancing lessons, and the other has just started the 'Conspirator's Chorus," from *La fille de Madame Angot*, which he plays to church music time. I feel that if you would ever hear these two you would get more of the spirit and recklessness and discordant harmony of the festival than I could give in a thousand letters, and I have not any cruel ideas of inflicting any more letters on the subject for you.

One feature of the fair I must not leave unmentioned, however, and that is its length. It begins on the 21st of October, and it is to end on the 1st of November at noon. This, as you see, includes two Sundays, and those are the days in which the peasants from far and near throng to the city. On ordinary nights of the fair the various singing and dancing halls are crowded, but on these Sunday nights they are packed, for, as you know, Sunday afternoon and evening is regarded by all the Christian people in the world, excepting some in England and America, as a time for amusement and pleasure. On this account the Sunday mornings are so much the greater contrast. Every booth is shut until three o'clock; every secular sound is hushed, and the stillness is broken only by the deep tones of church bells ringing for service at nine o'clock and at eleven o'clock. And I will say one thing for the Bremen churches. There may not be quite so many of them as there would be in an American town of the same size, but they are, as a general thing, much larger, and it is very difficult to find a vacant seat in them on Sunday morning. W. K.

Chief Justice Taney.

An old colored servant of the late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney has written an enthusiastic letter in praise of his dead master, which letter is printed in the Burlington *Hawkeye*. He says: "When I was a lad, say from 12 to 17 years of age, the Fourth of July being then, as now, a national holiday on which none but slaves were compelled by law to work, I was regularly called, year by year, into his office on the 3d, and the following arrangement proposed and agreed to, viz.: That if I would stay at home with him on the Fourth, I should take my holiday on the 5th, have $2 extra money, and the use of the pony all day. Sometimes young blood demurred, and then he would patiently explain to me that his only object was to guard me from temptation and evil influence; 'To prevent,' he would kindly add, 'your coming in contact with acquaintances you would not associate with on other occasions, and with whom you might be carried by excitement into dissipation and crime.' 'On the 4th,' he continued, 'the drunkard, the blasphemer, and the Sab bath-breaker will be out in force; would you mingle with these?' Young as I was, I saw the force of this wise counsel, and obeyed. On the 5th, mounted on my sleek roan pacer, with eight bright new quarter dollars jingling in my pocket, I was off and away, and had only to report at night that everything was in good shape. It is said that one or two of the Chief Justice's daughters yet reside in Washington, that one of them had a position in the United States Treasury, from which she was some time since discharged, and that the other was, and is still, supported by the contributed earnings of those who were once her slaves."

—The San Francisco editors have all the advantages of a first-class Sunday-school education. The announcement of a projected railroad to Jerusalem brings to light a vein of national piety in the *News-Letter*. "Through by daylight to Beersheba!" it exclaims. "Fast express for Siloam! Passengers desiring to stop over at Galilee will please get checks from the conductor. Coffee and doughnuts at Bethlehem and prize packages at Damascus. The faithful and picturesque camel will hereafter only haul Saratoga trunks from the depot. Moody and Sankey will have a revival at Gomorrah and Beecher will lecture at Tarsus."

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and to avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
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NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 19, 1876. 18d

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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

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FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
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No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
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IRON FOUNDRY,
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The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

ARSENIC—20 KEGS GARLAND, choice. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1876.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW DRESS GOODS, ETC.,
Suitable for the Season.

At 10 and 12 1-2c,
Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 15 and 18¾c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped and Plaid Oversuiting.
At 18¾c, special bargains in Mohair Alpacas.
At 12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,
Best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 20c, new Sicilian Basket Cloth Goods.
At 22 and 25c, beautiful styles new Brocades.
At 28 and 31c, new line of choice Brocades.
At 20 and 22c,
Special bargains in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.
At 33c upward, elegant line choice Brocades.
At 37½c, superior value in choice Dress Goods.
At 50c to $1.50,
Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of
Low and Medium-Priced,
Suitable for street and house wear.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Black Cashmeres.
At 37½, 40 and 50c, Extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90c,
Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.
At 85c to $3.50,
Special good bargains in Black Silks.
At 81 to $2.50,
Beautiful line in Colored Dress Silks.
Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which for variety and value cannot be surpassed.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
Invite special attention to the following new things just opened:
Brocade Velvets,
Black and Colored, at much lower prices than those shown in the early part of the season.
New line of Colored Trimming Velvets in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate.
FEATHER TRIMMING,
In White, Black and Brown.
New Black Silk and Chenille Fringes.
New Colored Silk and Chenille Fringes.
Worsted Fringes, all shades.
15-inch Worsted Fly Fringes, 2 yard lengths, for Trimming Overdresses.
New Silk and Chenille Galoons and Passementerie.
MOHAIR BRAIDS,
In Dark Myrtle, Blue and Brown, 1 4 to 2 inches wide; in Black, 1-4 to 3 inches wide.
Latest novelties in Fans, White and Black, with paintings.
Ladies' Felt Hats and Bonnets.
Misses' Felt Hats, newest shapes in Black, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Brown and Black.
Double Bone Colored
WERLEY CORSETS,
18 to 36 inches.
Large, Colored, Plaid and Java Canvas.
Newest thing in Heavy Rug Canvas in dark colors.
Embroidered Slipper Patterns,
On Canvas, Velvet and Cloth.
Embroidered Canvas, Foot Rests, Brackets, Towel Rack Stripes, Chair Stripes, &c.
Ladies' Pineapple Handkerchiefs,
Plain, White and Colored Borders.
1 inch Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
NEW LINE
UNDRESSED KIDS,
In Dark Browns and Slates, 4 buttons.
White Undressed Kids, 3 and 6 button.
Kid Gloves in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate, 2 and 3 button.
Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves, Children's Knit Mittens, Men's Cloth and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets, Boys' Leather

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 23, 1876.

We are still compelled to complain of the weather, as exerting an unfavorable influence on finances and business. The situation of local finances is like that reported to exist in nearly all the centres of business throughout the world. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other leading cities the financial articles of the press describe the state of affairs to be steady but quiet. As in Europe, the loan market is depressed by the changing prospects of war and peace,—finances in this country are temporarily kept quiet by uncertainty in the political future. The steadiness of the premium on gold indicates that the combined calculations of the business community can detect no cause for apprehension. It is certain that were there the least alarm the premium on gold would begin to fluctuate at once and widely. At the same time, the uncertainty of the result operates in a number of ways against new activities in business and banking. It would be hard for those who act on this motive to describe how or why they do so. Real estate investments are delayed, savings banks have less demand for their loanable funds, fewer pictures are bought, even household expenses are less freely incurred. Those who loan less, borrow less, spend less, have, when questioned about their reasons, hardly anything more definite to say than that they "guess they'll wait." The aggregate of fect of these abstentions is very perceptible.

The local loan market was quiet. The offering of paper, though of all kinds, was limited, and not sufficient to give adequate employment to the funds of the banks.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Sheppard Homans, the well-known life insurance actuary, calls attention in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* to some important life insurance decisions lately made. The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that when an insured party fails to pay a stipulated premium when due the policy is not absolutely forfeited, but the company must apply 80 per cent. of the net value of the policy as a single premium to extend the insurance without further payment. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that an insured person, who fails, even through causes beyond his control, to pay his premium, forfeits his insurance, but is entitled to the equitable value of the policy as far as paid up, and can recover this value in the courts. Mr. Homans finds ground for deep concern in the vast accumulations of the life insurance companies, now amounting to $400,000,000. Most of this immense sum is equitably to be regarded as a reserve amassed out of the early premiums of the insured to pay the insurance at the end. Its existence is a terrible temptation to the managers of the insurance corporations, and one that is not always resisted. Mr. Homans advocates "the yearly renewable plan,"—the insured paying each year for the cost of the insurance during the year, including a margin for expenses, and such possible adverse contingencies as an epidemic.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

With regard to the question of eastward-bound freights, on the trunk railroads, there is said to be some informal conversation going on between the railroad managers, but no report yet represents more than two of these gentlemen in consultation at a time. Partisans of the various lines continue to speak of their leaders as inflexible in their demands, so that one is driven to hope that the followers are more partisan than the responsible heads, as is said to be the case sometimes in politics. In the meantime, trustworthy accounts represent a scarcity of cars in many places, and shippers anxious to pay high rates and be accommodated. What is there, then, to hinder one of the four great lines raising its tariff, independently of the others? In favor of this experiment is the obvious fact that it can be made without consultation, which has hitherto caused great waste of time and money.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES IN NEW YORK.

It has just been decided by the Supreme Court of New York that the shares of banks, State or National in New York, are to be assessed for State taxation on their market, not their par, value. The case was that of the Gallatin National Bank against the Commissioners of Taxes. The New York banks complain that business is so dull that they can no longer pay the taxes they bore without inconvenience during the war. Efforts will be made during the coming session of Congress to have the national taxes on capital, circulation, and deposits modified or partly remitted.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

6s old	103½	5-20's 1865-coupons	117¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117¾	10-40's	113⅝
" 1865	110	Currency 6's	123¾
" 1865 new	112¾	New 5 per cents	112¾
6-20's 1867	115⅜	10-40's coupons	114⅛
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	6½
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	59⅛
L. C.	68⅛	Toledo & Wabash	6⅞
C. C. & I. C.	20	Harlem	136
St. Paul	30¾	Adams Express	106
Do. Pref	53⅝	American Express	57
Michigan Southern	87⅝	U. S. Express	61¾
Do. Central	43⅞	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern com	25¾	Quicksilver	10
Do. Pref	58¾	Fort Wayne	101⅞
Rock Island	98⅝	Hannibal & St. Jo	13½
Cleve. & Pitts	88⅜	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	29⅜	Iron Mountain	7
Western Union Tel	78⅛	N. J. Central	102⅜
Delaware, L. & W.	93¾		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	46	Cen. Trans (A)	39⅝
Reading (S)	22¼	Empire de. (A)	50
C., Cos. of N. J. (B)	105	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (A)	105
Oil Creek (B)	90	A. & G. W. R. (S)	75
Lehigh Valley (A)	49¾	N. Pacific bonds (6)	—

NEW YORK, November 22, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $12,000. The customs receipts were $251,000. The clearings were $95,000,000. Sterling was dull at 481½@484. Gold opened and closed at 109¾, with sales in the interim at 109¾. The carrying rates were 3, 2, 2½, 1½ and 1 per cent., and borrowing rates flat to 2 per cent. Governments were dull and steady. In railroad bonds there was a further improvement in prices this afternoon. Ohio & Mississippi second sold up to 46¾. Michigan Central 7s to 102, Ohio & Mississippi consolidated to 81, and New Jersey Central convertible to 107. Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds were steady at 86, and 93¾ for Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons. Sales of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8s were made at 116¾@116. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices. Speculation on the Stock Exchange at the opening to-day was originated by a regular stampede on the part of the bulls of yesterday The cause of the change of front was the denial of the rumor current last evening that the railroad war was about to be settled. The decline in price which followed the rush to sell ranged from 1-4 to 1 1-2 per cent., although later there was a partial recovery from the lowest point. The market continued rather weak and unsettled. Coal stocks were unfavorably affected by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western coal sale this morning, which showed a decline on the October sale of the same company of 12 1-4 to 62 1-2 cents per ton. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined to 67 1-4. New Jersey Central fluctuated between 32 7-8 and 32 1-2, and closed at 32 3-4. Lake Shore, by far the most active stock, declined from 58 1-4 to 57, and closed at a recovery of 3-8 per cent. Michigan Central receded from 44 1-2 to 42 3 4, with the closing transactions at a recovery of 1-2 per cent. The Granger shares were comparatively steady, as was W estern Union, while New York Central declined to 102 1-4.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company to-day decided to pay quarterly instead of semi-annual dividends. The first of the quarterly dividends will be payable on February 1, 1877.

The prompt arrest of two men who attempted yesterday to put upon the market counterfeits of the Milwaukee & St. Paul (Prairie du Chien division) bonds has apparently allayed any anxiety that may have existed regarding the presence in Wall street of these forged issues. The genuine bonds of the issue mentioned are seldom seen at the Stock Exchange, they having been issued about thirteen years ago. The counterfeit is not considered dangerous, the forged signatures having been poorly done. The transactions to-day aggregated 131,000 shares, of which 6,400 were Erie, 50,400 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwests, 2,800 Pacific Mail, 18,000 St. Pauls, 19,300 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,500 New Jersey Central, and 17,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 6s, 1881, 117¾; 5-20s '65, 110; 5-20s new, 1881, 117¾; 5-20s '67, 115¾; do. '68, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; 5-20s new 4½, 110¾; 10-40s, 114; do. coupons, 114¾; currency 6s, 123¾.

State bonds.—Tennessee old, 44½; do. new, 44¾; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 105.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 29¾; Mariposa, 4¾; do. preferred, 5; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86; American Express, 61½; United States Express, 56½; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 43¾; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 59 1-4; Illinois Central, 71¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern common, 35½; do. preferred, 58½; C., C., C. & I., 20; New Jersey Central, 32¾; Rock Island, 98¾; St. Paul, 30¾; do. preferred, 53; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; do. preferred, 6½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 103; do. preferred, 106; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 6½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 68½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Missouri Pacific, 9½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12; Burlington & Quincy, 112½; Central Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 90½.

LONDON, November 22.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £141,000. £52,000 were for shipment to New York. Silver 54½d per ounce. Consols, 95 7-16; 5-20s '65, 103½; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 107 3-4; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, November 22.—Rentes, 104f 70c.

FRANKFORT, November 22.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue rather dull, and present nothing new or important; the demand is still confined to supplying immediate necessities, while as regards values, there have been no changes deserving of special notice.

APPLES—There is an increasing demand, but no improvement in prices, which we continue to quote at $1 to $1 50 per bbl.

APPLE-BUTTER—Has commenced to come forward freely, and may be quoted at 35@40c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3@4 cents.

BEANS—Coming forward more freely, but the supply is not large and prices are still maintained; $1.50@2 per bu.

BUTTER—Dealers nearly all report an increasing demand for prime table Butter, and for such the market is firmer. Prime to choice rolls, 32@35c.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots now coming forward freely, and with no improvement in the demand, the supply accumulating and sellers anxious to realize, prices are little better than nominal; $2.50@3.50 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—Is firmer, with a steady demand, but no change in prices. We continue to quote at 15@15½ for prime Ohio Factory, September make, and 12@12½c for August make, to wholesale buyers.

DRIED FRUIT—There is but little demand for Apples, and prices may be quoted nominally at 4@5c P lb. The supply of Peaches is small but there is little or no inquiry for them. In fact, there is very little inquiry for any kind of fruit of any kind, nor is it likely that there will be for some time to come.

EGGS—Fresh steady at 27@28c. Pickled are in good supply and dull; 20@23c.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Our latest advices (both from New York and Chicago) report those markets weaker. We continue to quote (in a jobbing way) at $6.50@6.75 for good standard brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $8@8. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES—There has been no change in Coffee for some days, but the market is weak and the tendency downward. Sugars continue strong, but unchanged; we learn from New York that the export demand for refined goods has been small. Late advices from New Orleans report Sugars easier and Molasses firmer. Several small lots of Molasses and Sugar have reached here from New Orleans within the past few days, but as yet the stock is small.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	14¼	Standard A	12¼
Crushed	13¾	Standard B	12¼
Granulated	13¾	Standard Ex C	12
Powdered	13¾	Ref. Yellow	10½@11½

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	26½
Prime	23½	Second Grade	25½
Fair	22	Third Grade	23½
Java	30	Java, ordinary to fair	28
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	60@ 65	Fair	50 @55
Prime	55@ 60	Dark	40 @45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	65c
Prime old crop N. O	Through Mail—70c
Fair old crop N. O	63c

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@ 65	Japan	40@80
Sunpowder	45@ 90	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	40@ 75	Kiachong	35@75

SUNDRIES.

Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5½
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	7
Sal Soda	3½
Saleratus, Church	8½
Gilbert's Glass Starch	8½
" Corn Starch	10 @10½
Shot—patent	2.50
Mince Meat	10½
Concentrated Lye—case	5.60
Pearl Barley	8
Pot Meal	4½
Hominy, per bbls	4 00

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of Grain have been comparatively light recently, owing chiefly to the bad condition of the country roads. Wheat is in steady milling demand and light supply, but prices remain unchanged; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1.21@1.23. The Oat market is firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, but unchanged. we continue to quote mixed at 35@37c; white, 38@39—some dealers quote the latter at 40c. Corn, both old and new, is in light supply and firmer but unchanged; new car quotable at 44@47c on wharf and track; some shelled sold at 45@50c in sleds. The stock of old Shelled is very small and it is held at very full prices. Rye quiet and unchanged at 70. Barley, 85@95 for spring and $1 00@1.15 for fall, as to quality.

HAY—Loose quotable at $12@15 per ton from country wagons. No. 1 baled, on wharf and track, $16@18.

MILL FEED—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Bran, $11@12 per ton; Shipstuffs, Seconds and Shorts, $12@13; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

ONIONS—$2@2.50 P bbl.

OILS—Winter strained extra Lard Oil stronger, in sympathy with a higher Lard market, and held at 80@85; No. 1, 65@68c; No. 2, 60@63. Miners' of Strnor. John W. Lewis & Co.'s extra winter white, 64; winter yellow, 58@60. Linseed fell off 2c per gallon at the crushing mills. Carbon steady at 22 to the wholesale trade, and 25c in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c per pair. Dressed chickens (heads off and entrails out) 5@6c P lb. Ducks, 14@15c; Turkeys 18@19; Geese, 9@10.

POTATOES—Quotable at 60@70c per bu, on wharf and track, the outside figure for Peach Blows. Sweets unchanged; $1.50@1.75 per bbl, the latter figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a moderate demand for the Hog products, but no change in prices for several days. A Chicago paper of Tuesday, referring to that market, says: The shorts in pork and lard were free buyers, and there was a fair shipping inquiry for the latter, on behalf of operators in New York; while meats were in more urgent request. Packers seemed to be much more encouraged, as there is evidently a disposition to take the product at about current quotations, most of it being wanted for Europe. The Southern demand is not so good this season as usual.

Hams—Sugar S. C. P lb 14@15; Lard, prime leaf, tce 10½ Shoulders Ex S. C. 9½ Lard, Ref for sumShoulders S. C. 9½ mer use—in tcs ..... 11½ Bacon S. C. 13½ Do. ..... bbls ..... 11½ Sides Ex S. C. 15 Do. ..... kits ..... 12½ Beef Tongues S. C. Do. ..... bbls ..... 12½ per doz ..... 40@ Do. 3 lb caddies. 14 Bacon Shoulders ..... 10½ Do. 3 lb tins ..... 13½ Short Rib Sides ..... 10 Do. 3 lb pails ..... 13½ Rear sides ..... 10½ Do. 5 lb do ..... 13½ Dried Beef Hams ..... 13 Do. 10 lb do ..... 13½ Short Cut do ..... 18.50 Ham Sausage 9½

BAGS—Steady at 2½c P lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 5½; city rendered, 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

Cincinnati Horse and Mule Market.

The sales at the Fifth Street Horse Market for the week past foot up nearly 1,000. Shipping and stock sells readily on arrival. Still the demand is confined mostly to cheap horses; 2 carloads were shipped to Missouri and 1 to Georgia; prices ranging from $40 to $80.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A H Childs m 5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Byers McC & Co m 1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur o 10
Brown & Co m 2
Rees G W p 1
Isabella Fur o 30
Lewis, O & P m 2
McCoway T A & Co p 10
Total 56

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Byers McC & Co m 1
Carnegie & Co m 1
J Moorhead 4
Caughey A H m 2
Lindsay & McC m 6
Total 14

Ninick & Co m 4
J Palmer m 1
Graf B & Co m 4
Laughlin & Co o 10
Isabella Fur o 14

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	874 cars.	627 cars.
Hogs	144 "	242 "
Sheep	33 "	22 "
Total	551 "	892 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 874 cars reported for the past week, 196 cars were through and 178 cars local against 223 cars of through, and 204 cars of local preceding week. Sales 2,850 head, against 2,870 preceding week.

The arrivals of local or yard cattle, show a falling off of 26 cars as compared with the preceding week, and there was also a diminished number of through stock, but with unfavorable reports from the east, it was hard to effect sales of best grades above the closing prices of last week. Good light and medium grades, the supply of which was scarcely equal to the demand, sold without much difficulty at an advance of ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb. As we close our report, these are but few remaining in the yards unsold, and unless the arrivals are larger, we look for the market to rule steady during the remainder of the week, within the range of the following quotations:

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	5.00a5.50
prime 1,200a1,300 steers	4.50a4.75
Good 1,000a1,100 steers	4.00a4.25
Light Stockers, as to quality	3.00a3.50
Good 1,000a1,100 feeders	4.00a4.25

Good feeders scarce and in demand, while stockers were dull.

SHEEP.

The supply has again been light but so was the demand, hence we have no improvement to report in prices, with the exception of a slight advance on the very best grades, which were in very light supply. Common sheep continue dull and are hard to sell at any price as they are not wanted. As we close our report the pens are pretty well cleared, but in the event of increased receipts it will be difficult to sustain our quotations during the remainder of the week. We quote as follows:

Extra 90a100 lbs	4.75a4.85
Prime 85a90 lbs	4.40a4.65
Good 75a80 lbs	4.00a4.25
Fair 70a75 lbs	3.75a3.90
Common 60a75 lbs	3.00a3.50
Indianas, as to quality	3.00a4.75

HOGS.

The arrivals during the past week show a large falling off as compared with the preceding week, but with a light demand the market has ruled tame, and there has been no quotable improvement in prices. Shippers bought sparingly in consequence (partially) of the warm, wet weather, and as the supply was pretty well up to the demand it was next to impossible to obtain an advance. To-day, with cooler weather, there was an increased demand and a better feeling; one of our packers bought some 500 or 600 this forenoon. Prices may be quoted as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs	5.75a5.90
Yorkers	5.50a5.70
Roughs	4.00a4.75

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1876.

The Crude market was firmer to-day, with an advance on shipment, indicating that there is a demand for the actual oil, and confirming what has already been intimated in these columns, that refiners were about ready to commence buying again. United certificates were quoted this P. M. at 93,-31¾, and immediate shipment at 93,37½. Refined was also reported firmer, with exporters buying at full combination rates, 30c deliverable in Philadelphia or Baltimore and 28¾ in New York. It is rumored that some of the exporters are "short" and are obliged to cover.

Oil Barrels firm but unchanged; countries, $1,15; and $1,20 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O W	Warden F. & Co. Phila.	2,614
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co	1,457
Central Refining Co	Central Ref Co	Phila. 297
Warden & Co	Newbold & Son	Phila. 70
Total		4,569

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S Craig	Empire o w	482
Duncan	Riverside o w	160
Total		642

GREEN VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Titusville Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co	Bal. 82
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Bal. 52
Total		1,854

Chicago Lumber Market.

The cargo market was rather dull and weak. The offerings were large, about 10 vessels arriving since Saturday, and the day being stormy few buyers appeared at the docks. Early 8 or 10 sales were made, but buyers were asking for concessions, and the bulk of the fleet was carried over. There was no quotable change in prices. Piece stuff ranged from $7 50 and common inch at $8@9. The better grades of inch were firm at recent figures. Lath and shingles unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 22, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,11 1-8 cash; $1,11¼@1,12 December; $1,13⅜ January. No. 3 $1,03¾@1,04; rejected 99@92c. Corn irregular; 43¾c cash; 43c November; 43 7-8a 44c December; rejected 41c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; 32½c cash; 32 5-8c December; 33 1-8c January; rejected 25¾a 26c. Rye easier 65¼c. Barley dull; 70c cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork: fair demand but at lower rates $15,80@15,85 cash; $15,77½ year; $15,85 January. Lard: good demand but at lower rates; $9,95 cash; $9,72½ year; $9,97½ January. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; rib 8¾@8¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1,06 1-2.

On call board corn closed unchanged. Oats 32c cash; 33c January. Pork 25c higher January. Lard $9,82½@9,90 cash; $9,75@9,80 for year.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Flour: little more steady; superfine western and State $4,40@4,90; common to good $5,25; good to choice $5,55@5,60; white wheat extra $5,65@8; extra Ohio $5,25@7; St. Louis $5,30@8,25. Rye flour firm at $4,50@5,15. Corn meal steady; western $2,75@3. Wheat closed a shade firmer; receipts 94,000 bush. No. 2 Milwaukee new $1,31@1,32; No. 3 old and new mixed $1,20; ungraded spring $1,15@1,27. Rye firm; western 82@85c; State 92@95c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@10¼c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm; Carolina 5¼@8½c. Barley quiet. Canada ungraded $1,02½. Malt heavy. Corn dull; receipts 45,000 bush.; western mixed new 56c; mixed steam 55 1-2a56c. Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 12c; refined 26½c; cases 30c; naphtha 9c. Oats unchanged; receipts 23,000 bush. Hay and Hops dull and unchanged. Tallow unchanged. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady; 38¾@39½c. Pork dull and easier; mess $16,87 1-2a17,25; December $16,10. Beef quiet; long clear middles and western 8¾c; city 9c. Lard dull; prime steam $10,87 1-2. Eggs steady; western 27a28c. Butter western 15a30c. Cheese dull; 7a13¾c. Whisky quiet at $1,09½.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, November 22.—Refined petroleum 57f.

LIVERPOOL, November 22. — Cotton dull; 6¾a6 9-16d; sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 7,000. California white wheat average 10s 4d@10s 6d; Club 10s 6d@10s 9d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 9s 2d@10s; winter 9s 8d@10s. Flour 23s@28s. Oats 3s@3 2-3. Corn 25¾@26s. Barley 35s. Clover seed 59@65s. Refined Petroleum 10¾d; spirits 11d. Rosin: common 5¾d; pale 14s. Turpentine 28¼@28¾s.

GLASGOW, November 22.—In the sugar market here nearly every description has advanced fully 1s per cwt.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c per pair. Dressed chickens (heads off and entrails out) 5@6c P lb. Ducks, 14@15c; Turkeys 18@19; Geese, 9@10.

POTATOES—Quotable at 60@70c per bu, on wharf and track, the outside figure for Peach Blows. Sweets unchanged; $1.50@1.75 per bbl, the latter figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a moderate demand for the Hog products, but no change in prices for several days. A Chicago paper of Tuesday, referring to that market, says: The shorts in pork and lard were free buyers, and there was a fair shipping inquiry for the latter, on behalf of operators in New York; while meats were in more urgent request. Packers seemed to be much more encouraged, as there is evidently a disposition to take the product at about current quotations, most of it being wanted for Europe. The Southern demand is not so good this season as usual.

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SUMAC—4½c.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 5½; city rendered, 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A H Childs m 5

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Byers McC & Co m 1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur o 10
Brown & Co m 2
Rees G W p 1
Isabella Fur o 30
Lewis, O & P m 2
McCoway T A & Co p 10
Total 56

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Byers McC & Co m 1
Carnegie & Co m 1
J Moorhead 4
Caughey A H m 2
Lindsay & McC m 6
Total 14

Ninick & Co m 4
J Palmer m 1
Graf B & Co m 4
Laughlin & Co o 10
Isabella Fur o 14

$1,13; No. 3 $1,04¾. Corn firmer; No. 2 45c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 31c. Rye excited and higher; No. 1 66a66¾c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring 76c; No. 3 42a42¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 22.—Cotton quiet and steady at 12¾c. Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1,20; amber $1,25a1,30; white $1,25a1,32. Corn dull; white 44c; mixed 42c. Rye firm and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork scarce and firm at $16,50. Bacon dull at 7¾, 9¾a10c. Lard nominal. Whisky quiet at $1,06.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Pork firm; held at $18. Bacon dull; shoulders 8 3-4c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9 3-4c. Sugar quiet; fair to fully fair 8a8 1-2c; common 7 1-4a7 1-2c. Molasses: centrifugal 30a44c; fair 44a46c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 22.—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee club $1,36; extra white Michigan $1,40. Corn quiet; western mixed 58c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 22.—Petroleum firm and steady; s. w. 110 test 23c.

Boston.

BOSTON, November 22.—Flour firm. Corn quiet. Oats dull.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day 1,930 head; market a shade better than on Monday, with an advance of about 1 dollar per head; ordinary to prime steers sold at 5a10¾c per pound; extra selections 10¾a10¾c. Sheep: receipts from two days 4,470 head; market quiet and steady at unchanged prices, or 4a6c per pound for common to prime sheep and 5a6¾c for lambs; a few lambs at 7c per pound; two cars extra Ohio sheep of 114 pounds average, at 6¼c. Swine: receipts 9,300 for two days; market dull for live hogs at $5 80a6,00 per 100 lbs.; two cars sold at $6,06.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Cattle: receipts 4,100 head; shipments 720; market entirely nominal. Hogs: receipts 36,000 head; shipments 2,300; quiet; 10a15c lower; packing $5,40a5,95; light $5,75a5 85; shipping $5,80a6,00. Sheep: receipts 730 head; moderate demand.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—Hogs slow; buyers holding off; common $5a5,25; fair to good light $5,40a5,60; packing $5,60a 5,75; choice heavy $5,80a5,90.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 22. — Hogs active, but not quotably higher; receipts 3,900 head; shipments 50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The package trade in domestic goods was light, but men's wear woolens are rather more active. Cotton goods are quiet and steady in first hands. Heavy standard and four yard brown sheetings are well sold up. Prints continue in limited demand. Cotton dress goods are jobbing fairly. Foreign dry goods are dull.

Wool.

BOSTON, November 22.—Wool firm; fully sustained; considerable inquiry from manufacturers and speculators; Ohio and Michigan XXX and above; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces firm; 33a41c; combing and delaine in demand; 45a55c; desirable pulled fleeces scarce; good and choice super in demand; 40a45c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Cotton dull and easier at 12a12 5-16c; futures closed barely steady; November 11 15-16a11 31-32c; December 11 31-32a12c; January 12¾c; February 12 9-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—197 pkgs mdse, Mansfield & Co; 2 bxs md e 1 bbl do 2 kgs do A Speckard; 164 bxs tobacco, Herzog & H; 10 bxs do C and S; 1 pkg do Bowden & Co; 1 do J W Taylor; 2 cans glycerine, McClaren & McK; 1 pkg mdse, Rea, H & Co; 1 bbl whisky, C Klinerdinger; 1 do s brandy, G Heidegger; 1 car heading, S B Thompson; 47 stands, Murdock; 8 stands do Rea, H & Co; 1 pkg mdse, Wagner Bro; 100 kgs p nuts, R Dickey; 26 sks bones 5 do rags, C Whitehill; 19 sks feed, J D Negley; 129¾ bxs s meat, Rea, H & Co; 3 bxs butter 1 bbl eggs, Wilbert & C; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay & Co; 40 do, 220 sks do, Luebbe Bro; 80 do, 35 bbls do, Johnston & McF; 5 bxs 1 pkg butter, Caskey, B & C; 67 bxs bacon, J S Dilworth; 4 cris s machines, Singer Mf'g Co; 200 bags malt, H M Scott; 1 bbl b bacon, D Lupton & Co; 50 spring, T A Wagner; 4 box chairs, J Herod; 4 bdls bags, Laing & McK; 1 car oats, J G Stewart; 1 do straw, Laing & McK; 37 s tires, U S Rolling Stock Co; 8 B P Rods, S B P Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car straw, Conrad; 1 do, J Wunderlich; 1 do flour, Shoaker & Co; 50 sks b w flour, Bricker & Co; 1 bbl apples, J M Irwin, Hemphill Bro; 44 sks potatoes, 19 Bolsaks; 2 cases eggs 2 pkgs mdse, Wilbert & C; 40 bbls do, Wagner; 3 cases eggs, H Rea Jr; 26 sks corn 23 do oats, N Loon; 30 bdls sor lumber, C M Johnston; 3 tubs butter, Hamilton & Sarge, Hood & McC; 10 bbls do 6 sks pearls, Pittridge & Co; 6 kgs s butter, H Rea Jr; 4 kgs flour, H Gerwig & Son; 3 sks rags 2 kgs bones, 20 sks potatoes, Wilson & Co; 3 sks flour, Jenkins Bro; 2 do, D Wallace; 1 do, S Lindsay & Co; 2 pcls leather, G W Archer; 11 cks pearls, Keystone Glass Co; 10 do, Pittridge & Co; 1 bbl flour do, J o Dilworth; 3 sks o seed 4 tubs butter, Head & McK; 16 rolls leather, J Cadery; 1 bx hops, Dilworth Bro; 4 tubs butter, McA Bailey & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 do wheat, Graham & Co; 1 do flour, Hood & McC; 1 do F Owens; 2 do lye, G Kahn; 1 pkg leather, S Benson; 2 do, J D Chantler; 2 do b powder, Z Cruikshank; 1 do mdse, Wagner; 14 do flour, Wilson; 2 do, 11 tons shorts, Geyer & F; 23 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 20 do, Eagle Cotton Mills; 20 do, Anderson & Co; 1 pkg paper, Penna Paper Co; 1 do, W J Mee'g; 1 do b iron, S B Thompson; 1 do flour, H Knox & Son; 100 bbls do, Adams & Co; 40 do, 40 sks do, J A Reed; 11 do potatoes, Geyer & F; 1 do H Hicks; 1 bbl tallow, J G Staud; 8 do flour, Jas Lockhart; 200 bu

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary or rising barometer, northwest, backing to southwest winds, cooler, followed by warmer, threatening weather, and possibly light rain.

$10 Reward.

A reward of ten dollars will be paid for information that will lead to the detection of parties stealing the Daily GAZETTE from the doors of subscribers in the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny.

To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY GAZETTE in the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, are hereby notified that Mr. Hassett, the former carrier on this route, has no connection whatever with the GAZETTE, his assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, and that Mr. Schafer is our only authorized agent in that locality, to whom all orders should be given and all moneys paid.

The Humane Society.

At the regular meeting of the Humane Society yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Street reported that eleven cases of cruelty to animals had been reported to him during the week preceding. They were all attended to, as well as the cases of two children who had been inhumanly treated. The offenders promised that hereafter there should be no cause for complaint.

It was learned that the Boston society has just received two bequests, one of $5,000 and the other of $2,500, in addition to the $31,000 given to it by legacy last year. The Allegheny county society is just as important and much more efficient, and if it could be assured of only $2,000 a year it would be happy. A concert is to be given for its benefit at the Academy of Music on Thursday night, December 7th, by the Allegheny Quartette, and it is hoped that the citizens will purchase liberally of tickets, which are only fifty cents.

Revival Meetings.

The Evangelists, Graves and Leland, held their eleventh meeting last evening.

The subject was "Heaven;" text, "Now they desire a better country." The speaker's description of the "Better Land" was at once vivid, beautiful, intensely impressive, and withal exceedingly practical. In speaking of the differences of opinion that separates Christians on earth in contrast with their absence in Heaven, he manifested an unusual amount of charity for all those differing from him in doctrine or practice.

In speaking of the differences of opinion among Christians and ministers with reference to revival seasons, he said that two-thirds of the best, most active Christians of our land had been brought in as a result of such special services.

He was encouragingly of Young Men's Christian Associations, and regretted that many regarded them an invasion of the domain of the church. A still larger number than before remained for the enquiry meeting. Many have already manifested a desire to unite with the different churches.

The Bible readings were very largely attended yesterday. To-day the subject is "Gethsemane." This evening a special service for young men—yet all are invited.

BURGLARS AROUND.

Operations of Thieves in Allegheny.

On Tuesday morning the till of Tobins' meat stand, in the Allegheny Market House, was robbed of its contents which consisted of only a small sum of money. On the same day the till of the New York and Cleveland gas coal office, on Anderson street, at the railroad crossing, was robbed of $7.90. Last evening Lieut. Jerry Smith and officer Bertage arrested a man named Lawrence Smith on the charge of having committed the theft. When placed in the lock-up he admitted that he had committed it and used the money to pay his debts. Early yesterday morning burglars broke into Garber's cigar store, on Madison avenue, above Ohio street, and stole a quantity of cigars and several sets of shirt studs and sleeve buttons. They gained an entrance by breaking open a rear window. Also, nothing was missed when burglars broke in to George Jacobs' grocery, No. 234 Ohio street, last night, but the thieves were frightened away before they could get into the store.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

Another Division Proposed—The New Township to be Called Sterrett.

The citizens of Wilkins township having voted against the proposed division of the township at the last election, another effort is being made to secure a division, and a petition numerously signed by citizens of the township, proposing new lines, was presented to the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday. The petitioners set forth, as they did in the former petition, that the township, by reason of its size, is inconvenient to its inhabitants, and that their convenience and advantage would be greatly promoted by a division. The following is the dividing line proposed: Beginning on a line of the city of Pittsburgh where the dividing line between Wilkins and Pen townships cross the same, thence along the city line south ten and three-quarter degrees, west to the centre of the Braddocks Fields road six hundred and sixty-eight perches; thence south forty-four and three-quarters degrees east one hundred and sixty-eight perches to a dead white oak, corner of lands of G. S. Bates and Jas. Swisshelm; thence south eighty-nine degrees east sixty-five and eighty hundredths perches to a twelve foot on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence north forty-two degrees east two hundred and eighty-one perches to the north side of the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike, at the corner of lands of William Freeman's heirs and George Johnston; thence north thirty degrees east two hundred and five perches to the corner of lands of W. H. Dsvore, Mrs. Dickey and James Kelly; thence north ten and three-fourths degrees east, parallel to the city line to the dividing line between Wilkins and Penn townships; thence along said dividing line to a point in the city line at the place of beginning. The new township is to be called Sterrett.

The Court appointed the following Commissioners: Dr. J. B. Stilley, the County Surveyor, R. S. P. McCall and Cornelius Scully, to examine the ground and report whether the granting of the prayer of the petitioners is advisable, and also to make a plot of the ground.

THE DISEASE SPREADING.

Yesterday's Developments Regarding The Small-Pox in Allegheny—Additional Action by the Board of Health—New Pest Houses in the Ninth Ward Proposed.

On Tuesday evening, when the Allegheny Board of Health adjourned, the reporters retired, as the meeting was over, and no further business was to be transacted, but the members of the committee lingered in the room some time discussing various plans for preventing the spreading of the small-pox. Finally the Board was reconvened, when Messrs. Heagy, Hunter and McGuire were appointed a sub-committee to ascertain if the old Marine hospital, in the Ninth ward, could not be leased as a small-pox hospital.

The Board also concluded to ask for $2,500 from the contingent fund to meet the necessary expenses to be incurred in carrying out the measures for the prevention of small-pox. The committee is now $453 in debt exclusive of this month's bills.

Dr. Cole, the physician, stated that he would be compelled to ask for assistance. Four hours of time is daily spent at the hospital, and besides twenty charity cases to attend to in the city, his office is continually crowded by persons seeking free vaccination. In consideration of his extra services the Board agreed to recommend to Councils a resolution allowing the Doctor an additional compensation of $400. The meeting then adjourned a second time.

The dread disease is spreading rapidly in Allegheny, and there is no use in trying to hide the fact. Yesterday seven more new cases were reported to the Health Officer, making twenty-four in the past three days. Prompt measures must be taken at once to rid the city of this loathsome disease. Three deaths occurred from it in one family on Spring alley yesterday. In regard to it being carried through the schools, one of the Directors of the Fifth ward stated last evening that of the 1,800 pupils attending the schools in that ward not one of them had been attacked by it. Their Principal has been instructed to send home any pupil who may reside in a house where a contagious disease prevails, and to not allow him or her to return until thirty days after the physician attending the case has certified that the disease no longer exists in that house. The same gentleman suggests also that the Health Officer notify the Principals of the schools of the location of every house in which any contagious disease may make its appearance, so that in case the children who reside in that house are allowed to come to school they can at once be sent home again. The suggestion is a good one and ought to be carried out.

French Bread.

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hathaway, Petrolia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship the bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.

☞ Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

"The Greatest Event"

of the season is the arrival of the largest and best assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods ever brought to this city. Don't fail to call at J. D. THOMPSON & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Wholesale and retail.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

CHIEF JUSTICE AGNEW AND JUSTICES SHARSWOOD, GORDON, PAXSON AND WOODWARD.

A number of cases on the Crawford and Forest district list were argued, and Court adjourned early for consultation.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The contested will case of John F. McDonald et al. vs. James Grubbs et al., is still on trial before Judge Collier.

Couch, Casey & Morris vs. Henry Omsler, garnishee. Verdict for defendant.

Henry Omsler vs. Couch, Casey & Morris. Verdict for plaintiff.

Long vs. Schoonmaker. Action on a note. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Parry vs. Moeck.
Sidney vs. Wilson et al.
Frederick vs. Mangold.
Ferguson vs. Parson.
Donnelly vs. Coal and Coke Co.
Hanlon vs. Riggs.
Barton vs. Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Pass. R. W. Co.
Kinnerdinger & Co. vs. Erdner.
Kramer vs. Beatty.
Simpson Horner vs. O'Neill.
Fox vs. French.
Bidwell & Co. vs. Finch.
Bowles vs. Pilgram.
Rafferty vs. Spear.
Morange vs. Drum.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGE WHITE.

Jacob Shaffner vs. the City of Pittsburgh, which has been on trial for several days. Jury withdrawn and cause continued. The case will be submitted to the Board of Viewers, by agreement.

Jane M. Patterson vs. Henry Schafer; action for rent. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

City of Pittsburgh vs. King.
Venn vs. Waldschmidt.
Maple vs. Drew Bros.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Schafer vs. Same.
Kircher vs. Ross.
Faber vs. Brown.
Dare vs. Brinton.
Patrick vs. Jennings.
Starkey vs. Wessel.
Kennedy, guardian, vs. Cauley.
Cropt vs. Cauley.
Brown et al. vs. Duncan.
Clark et al. vs. Walters, for use.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

Ida Paterson, minor. Bond of guardian presented and approved.

Joseph Duncan, minor. Petition presented and W. H. Guy appointed guardian.

John S. Stewart, deceased. Administration and guardian ordered to join in engage on certain real estate of the decedent.

James Dunn, deceased. *In re* distribution of estate an argument by counsel was held.

John Clark Harper et al., minors. Samuel B. Harper appointed guardian.

Nathaniel Linton, deceased. Investment of moneys approved.

Estate of Wm. Dunn. Report of commissioners presented and confirmed *nisi*.

U. S. Circuit Court.

JUDGE MCKENNAN.

The case of Gordon vs. Mercur, continues to occupy the time of the court.

Court Brevities.

THE will of John L. Pollock was filed in the Register's office yesterday. It is dated October 24, 1876, and the executor is Rev. Wm. Hanna.

PHILIP SCHUMAN, of this city yesterday filed a petition in the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

The Amount Going Out on the Fall Rise—Nearly Seven Millions Shipped.

The rivermen, especially coal shippers, are exceedingly busy at present as the result of the rise in the rivers. Over seven million five hundred thousand bushels of coal and coke will be sent to southern ports, chiefly to Ironton, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville and St. Louis.

Following is a list of shipments made or to be made:

FOR IRONTON.

Steamers.	Bushels.
I. N. Phillips, 9 barges coke	180,000
Fearless, 3 barges coke	60,000

FOR CINCINNATI.

Little Giant, 8 barges, 1 f. b.	160,000
John Penny, 14 barges	168,000
Hornet No. 2, 14 barges	168,000
Joseph A. Stone, 12 barges, 2 n. c.	140,000
William Stone, 8 barges, 2 n. c.	100,000
Fred Wilson No. 2, 14 barges, 2 f. b.	168,000
Hercules, 10 barges, 2 f. b.	138,000
My Choice, 13 barges, 2 f. b.	168,000
Tom Rees, 10 barges, 1 f. b.	125,000
J. A. Blackmore, 10 barges	120,000
Panther, 12 barges, 2 f. b.	135,000
Lioness No. 2, 12 barges	144,000
Alice Brown, 16 barges	193,000
Charley Brown, 14 barges	168,000
Jim Brown, 10 barges	120,000
Lessie, 10 barges	120,000
Joseph Walton, 12 barges	130,000
Bengal Tiger, 12 barges	130,000
Nellie Walton, 10 barges	110,000
George Roberts, 8 barges	80,000
Liney, 8 barges	80,000
Diamond, 12 barges, 4 f. b.	150,000
J. C. Risher, 10 barges	115,000
Reindeer, 7 barges	84,000
Tom Dodsworth, 16 barges, 1 f. b.	199,000
Grand Lake, 14 barges	168,000
Ella, 10 barges	120,000
John Hanna, 8 barges	96,000
John Hanna, 2 barges coke	30,000
Fearless, 11 barges coke	132,000
Joseph Ward, 14 barges coke	96,900
George Lysle, 16 barges 2n. c.	202,000
Total	4,287,000

FOR MADISON.

Samuel Clarke, 17 barges coal	165,000
Baltic, 6 barges	160,000
Total	325,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Tom Reese, No. 2, 13 barges, 1 fuel boat	160,000
Samson, No. 2, 12 barges	144,000
Mary Ann, 12 barges	144,000
Veteran, No. 2, 10 barges	110,000
Josh. Cook, 12 barges	144,000
John Dippold, 16 barges	172,000
J. H. Bigley, 10 barges coke	220,000
J. H. Bigley, 2 barges coal	24,000
Samuel Brown, 8 barges coke	100,000
Samuel Brown, 6 barges coal	72,000
N. J. Bigley, 10 barges coal	120,000
Coal City, 16 barges coal	175,000
Dick Fulton, 12 barges, 3 f. b.	160,000
Enterprise, 12 barges	144,000
Belle McGrath, 10 barges, 2 f. b.	130,000
Boaz, 16 barges, 3 f. b.	200,000
Nellie Speer, 13 barges	156,000
Samuel Miller, 12 barges, 1 f. b.	150,000
Total	2,485,000

FOR ST. LOUIS.

John Gilmore, 6 barges, 2 fl	84,000
John Gilmore, 8 barges coke	160,000
Total	244,000

RECAPITULATION.

Ironton, 12 barges	240,000
Cincinnati, 373 barges	4,287,000
Madison, 23 barges	325,000
Louisville 214 barges	2,485,000
St. Louis, 16 barges	244,000
Total	7,581,000

Real Estate Transfers

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Wm. J. Snodgrass to John Scott, April 1, 1876; 4 acres and 10 perches in Mifflin township.....$1,350
Wm. McClurg to H. R. McClurg, November 4, 1876; 4 lots in Twenty-fourth ward, city.....$1,400
Sheriff Fife to F. P. Jones, October 21, 1876; interest of Stephen Woods to 30 acres and 75 perches in Nineteenth ward, city.....$50
W. Bauer to Henry Moser, October 7, 1876; lot in Twenty-sixth ward, city.....$1,000
H. M. Breckenridge et al. to John Parker, November 1, 1876; 2 lots in Herriott township.....$418
Sheriff Fife to the City Insurance Co., November 18, 1876, interest of John Munhall to lot in Braddock's ground.....$50
Same to Jacob H. Covert, October 28, 1876; interest of James Welsh to lot on Ohio avenue, Allegheny city.....$1,500
J. H. Covert to Isabella G. Hazlett, October 31, 1876; the above lot.....$1,780
H. L. Bollman, Jr., to Catharine T. Bollman, March 4, 1875; 5 acres in Third ward, McKeesport.....$1
Thomas Mellon to Alexander Black, August 19, 1875; lot in Thirteenth ward, city.....$600
N. Berger to Philip Iitel, November 18, 1876; the undivided one-third of seven acres in Ross township.....$1
Philip Iitel to Catherine Berger, November 21, 1876; the undivided one third of above land.....$1
H. H. Swart to Geo. W. Bowman, July 4, 1876; 2 lots in McKeesport, described.....$5,000
Sheriff Fife to C. G. Hussey, October 7, 1876; interest of John Brown to coal underlying 90 acres in Union township.....$10,000

Stocks at Auction.

Friday evening 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

40 shares Monongahela Insurance Co.
10 shares German National Bank, Allegheny.
80 shares Eagle Cotton Mill.
5 shares Smithfield National Bank.
10 shares Masonic Bank.
20 shares Central Bank.
5 shares United States Bank.
20 shares City Savings Bank.

Also the book account of C. Zug, and a large lot of East Liberty Passenger Railway.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

We Have Them And Will Sell Them Cheap.

The largest and finest stock of Fire Irons, Fenders and Chamber Sets ever offered in the two cities. Examine and compare prices and styles.

STEVENSON & CARTWRIGHT,
139 Federal street,
Allegheny City.

If you want fresh Caramels call at 173 Federal street, Allegheny.

Brocade Velvets,

Choicest patterns, at lowest figures, at JOSEPH HORNE & Co.'s, Penn Avenue Stores.

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs

At 25c., 35c. and 50c. each; extra good value, just opened at HORNE & Co.'s Retail.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The city of Providence, R. I., has adopted the Lowry fire plug.

....The physicians are doing a thriving vaccinating business just now.

....A lot of new books will be received at the Allegheny Library to-day.

....Five hundred and eighty pupils are enrolled in the night schools of the South Side.

....The Duquesne Greys will assemble in fatigue uniform for battalion drill this evening.

....The appointment of Senator Rutan as Collector of this Port is highly commended by all our country exchanges.

....A milk wagon was upset on Western avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon by one of the wheels breaking off. No one was hurt.

....Officer Heinrichs, of the Allegheny police force, found a safe key on Ohio street, near Voegtly's church, on Tuesday night.

....A church sociable will be held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, this (Thursday) evening. Tea from 6 to 8 o'clock.

....Rev. Marcus Ormond will deliver a lecture in the Eighteenth street M. E. church, S. S., at 7½ o'clock, this evening. Subject: "The Bible in the Schools."

....The articles exhibited by the Allegheny schools at the Centennial were yesterday received at the Allegheny Public Library and will be kept on exhibition there.

....The old adage of playing euchre on coat tails was exemplified yesterday afternoon on Liberty street, when a wild steer took in a young man who attempted to cool it with a bucket of water.

....The store of Frank W. Hays, at Aysville, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss $2,500, insurance $1,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

....There is an ordinance that requires occupants of buildings fronting on streets to clean their sidewalks twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, before 9 o'clock in the morning. It would be a good idea to enforce it.

....It was reported last evening that a large barn had been destroyed in the country back of McKee's Rocks. The smoke and flames were distinctly seen from Allegheny, but we were unable to obtain any particulars in regard to the matter.

....Superintendent Pitcairn pronounces incorrect the statement that the rolling stock of the Pennsylvania railroad has become impaired by heavy Centennial travel, and says that an extra force of men will not be employed at Altoona to put it in repair.

....The Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., will deliver his popular lecture on "Sunshine," in Sharpsburg, this evening. It will be a treat to the citizens. The choir of the church will render choice music on this occasion — Handel's grand "Hallelujah Chorus" and other pieces.

....A steer that had neither fear for the blue coats nor respect for the dignity of the city, dashed down Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon, and at the corner of Fifth and Wood street lifted a man on its horns and gave him a toss into the mud. It ran down Wood to Diamond alley, from that to Market street, and down Market to the river.

....About half-past five o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was struck from box 43. The district engines turned out with their usual promptitude and met the usual discouraging fact that the flames were of no significance. A few shavens in the cellar of the house No. 5 Scott street had ignited, but were put with a bucketful or two of water.

....At a regular meeting of Triumph Lodge No. 68, A. O. U. W., held last night, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. J. M. Caldwell for the delivery of his interesting lecture before the Lodge last week—initiatory of the series of winter entertainments. The same acknowledgement was also made to the daily press for courtesies extended.

....The bridge contractor who tricked his employes at the Court House Tuesday by dodging his way and giving them the slip without paying them, was met in a saloon by some of his victims yesterday morning, who demanded their pay, whereupon it is alleged he drew a revolver and requested them not to interfere with him, and hastily took his departure.

....August Hemple, the farmer residing in Shaler township who took Paris green about a week ago to relieve himself from the pain produced by his injuries from the fall of his wagon over the Ohio street embankment, Allegheny, and despondency on account of the low condition of his daughter, who was injured at the same time, died on Tuesday night. The Coroner received no notification of the death.

....It is stated on the best of authority that a large refinery is about to be constructed at the terminus of the Keystone pipe line near Freeport. The company is composed exclusively of producers, and the matter has been kept so quiet that none outside of those interested have known of the contemplated movement. The point selected is undoubtedly a good one. Work, it is said, will begin immediately.—*Derrick*.

....The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says: "The Pennsylvania Petroleum and Land Company, with a paid up capital of $2,700,000, commenced a survey of the oil belt of West Virginia, at Petroleum, Ritchie county, on last Monday, and will continue the survey up the Ohio river, to Pennsylvania, and up the Kentucky line. Ames Allen, of Pittsburgh, has the superintendence of the survey. The object of this survey is to develop fully the oil territory of West Virginia."

....From the new schedule of the Pennsylvania Railroad it appears that the Limited Mail, which arrives here at 6:41 P. M., is to be taken off and replaced with the Fast Line, which will reach this city at 7 o'clock at night instead of 6:41 P. M. The other important changes is in the departure of the Fast Line 7:15, which will leave about fifty minutes later. There will be five through trains east and west, instead of six, as at present. These and other unimportant changes in the other trains except that possibly some of the faster trains will have their speed reduced during the frosty weather.

....A Southern gentleman of some distinction who is in the city at present, got into a conversation with the landlord of the hotel where he is stopping about politics, and the subject of intimidation came up. The Southern asserted that in five rolling mills in the city intimidation for the Republican party was practiced. A number of prominent citizens were in the party and resented the assertion with considerable vigor. Matters were approaching a crisis, when a manufacturer offered to bet them $1,000 to $100 that the Southern man could not substantiate the assertion, and he subsided.

....Sunday night at a late hour Officer O'Donnell, of the Thirty-sixth ward, captured a horse and wagon in the possession of James Gallagher, who at the time of the capture was lying dead drunk in the bottom of the wagon. The officer took the man and rig to the Thirty-sixth ward station house. Subsequently the horse was identified by Mr. John A. Greene, of No. 407 Carson street, and the wagon by George Frank, of No. 426 Carson street, South Side. The horse had been tied to a telegraph pole in front of Mr. G.'s house on Sunday evening, and the wagon had been left in front of Mr. Frank's. The individual who had possession was identified as James Gallagher, a resident of Sligo. He had a hearing before Deputy Mayor Martin and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

PERSONAL.

***Capt. James Vandegrift, of the steamer John L. Rhoads, is ill again with malarial fever.

***Dr. J. H. Vincent lectures to-morrow evening on "That Boy," in the First Presbyterian church, on Arch street, Allegheny.

***Messrs. W. C. Cooke, Walton Woolsey, Thomas McGraw and Chief of Police Ross are the candidates so far announced for the Allegheny Mayoralty.

***Dr. S. J. Wilson's pastorate of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected for fifteen years, terminates on Sunday, December 24th.

***Dr. Felton, of Christ M. E. church, is about to commence a series of lectures upon his observations in the Holy Land. The first one will be delivered next Tuesday evening.

***Mr. George McNeely, who was killed by the fall of a scaffold at the Keystone Bridge works last Monday, was converted during Mrs. Van Cott's revival meeting at the Butler street M. E. church.

***Frank Murphy, of Chicago, an express fighter and drunkard, but now a prominent worker in the cause of temperance, is coming here to commence a crusade against the liquor traffic. He will remain several weeks, and hold Sunday night meetings in one of our theaters.

***John E. Kenna, Esq., Congressman elect from the Third District, West Virginia, and reported to be the handsomest member of the next House, was married at Wheeling, on Tuesday, to Miss Annie Beninghaus, of that city, one of Wheeling's most beautiful daughters. The affair was a social event in the city. Will Taney, city editor of the *Register*, and who understands to perfection how to dress, was one of the ushers.

***We had a most agreeable call yesterday from Hon. David Derickson, ex-Judge of the Crawford county courts, and Hon. W. L. Richmond, ex-member of Congress. These eminent and venerable citizens were deputed to accompany the remains of the late Hon. W. H. Lowrie for sepulture in the Allegheny cemetery, and have lingered a few days in the city to renew old acquaintanceships. Judge Derickson, it is thought probable will be appointed to succeed Judge Lowrie. We presume that of the distinguished men spoken of for the succession, none would be more acceptable to the bar and people of Meadville.

Steaming hot oyster stews at two minutes' notice, at all hours, from early morn until midnight, 173 Federal street, Allegheny.

Gospel meetings every afternoon at 2:30 and in evening at 7:30, are being held in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. Conducted by Rev. A. Templeton with much success. Strangers are cordially invited to attend all these meetings.

STATE NEWS.

J. L. REBER, ex-Prothonotary of Berks county, died at Reading on Saturday.

WITHIN four months nine horse thieves have been tried and convicted in Cumberland county.

THE Reed estate in Erie is about to be divided among the heirs. It is supposed to amount to about $9,000,000.

MICHAEL FLANNEGAN, a night railroad switchman, was run over by the cars at Meadville on Tuesday and killed.

OIL CITY'S credit is good. The other day it offered $15,000 worth of bonds for sale, and they were bought up at once by capitalists in that section.

DR. DAVID WILLIAMS, of Barton, Md., has been arrested and held for a hearing on a charge of procuring an abortion on Mrs. Jane Williams, of Frostburg.

REUBEN REYNOLDS, of Freedom, was run over at Rochester, Beaver county, the othe day by a train. One of his feet was cut off and he was badly injured internally.

MRS. JUSTICE, a widow of sixty, committed suicide at New Bedford on Tuesday morning by hanging herself in a barn. The old lady had been deranged for some time.

THERE was a slight row in the Franklin school on Monday. The Principal, County Superintendent and all the Directors were sent for and between them they managed to expel one small boy.

LEWIS MOYER, of Seltzholtzville, Berks county, was driving across a bridge the other day, when the wheel struck a plank with such force as to violently jerk Mr. Moyer backward, causing him to rupture an artery. He bled profusely from the throat, and died soon after reaching his home.

THE furnaces, mines, quarries, farm and dwelling of the Keystone Iron Company, of Easton, were sold at sheriff's sale to Henry Fullmer for $77,000. The furnace was built three years ago, its erection and the property costing $225,000. It is the most complete one in the entire Lehigh Valley.

HAND-BILLS were circulated in Huntingpon a few days ago calling on the Democrats to organize a Tilden Rifle Club. These bills were contemporaneous with the order of Col. Milliken directing the Fifth Regiment to put itself in readiness to march at a moments notice. Is it a joke all around? Perhaps the former provoked the latter.

THE steamboat Colonel Phillips, well known to all visitors at Lake Chatauqua, was burned at Mayville, N. Y., on Monday night. The steamer Mayville lay along side the wharf, but was pushed out of the way of the flames. The loss is not known, but the boat had a large insurance. It was owned by Capt. Whitney, of Mayville, and Drs. Bemus and Whitney, of Jamestown. The entire fleet of Longfellow Bros. is supposed to have been saved by a tramp.

MR. JOHN HIBERGER, of Harrison City, Westmoreland county, was riding a horse near Grapeville station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Tuesday evening, when a train came along and frightened the animal, which became unmanageable, and threw the rider off. His foot caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged a distance of a quarter of a mile before he got loose. His head was bumped on the ground all the way, and when picked up it was found he had sustained serious cuts and bruises on the head and shoulders. He was conveyed to the home of Mr. George Cronsbore, near by, where he is lying in a critical condition.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Minor Items From the City Police Courts

TEN chickens were stolen from the coop of Dr. Thomas B. Barnes, Hiland avenue, Thursday night. Supposed to be the work of tramps.

MR. HEILSTEIN was yesterday, by the Mayor, held in $300 bail for trial on a charge of assault and battery, committed on Henry Gunster.

A SMALL, black Canadian pony was stolen from the stable of Thomas D. Owens, street commissioner, resides on Locust street, Tuesday night.

PETER HAMMILL, for the larceny of a coat from Wm. Fry on election night, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday and was committed for trial.

A SET of harness for a working horse was stolen from the stable connected with Negley's Coal Works, at the south end of the Monongahela bridge Tuesday night.

FRANCIS CLARK who is charged with the larceny of a diamond ring and entering a building with felonious intent, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday and was committed on both charges.

ARTHUR GOODWIN, for the larceny of a locomotive spring from the Pennsylvania Railroad shop on the 13th inst., had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, and was committed for trial in default of bail.

BURGLARS got into the grocery store of John Seibert, No. 449 Penn avenue, night before last. They got $2.50 in money, but evidently became frightened at something and left in a hurry without getting anything else.

WM. WALLACE was before the Mayor last evening charged with the larceny of a glass case, containing samples of tobacco, from in front of the store of Otto Ellenberger, corner of Butler and Penn streets. The case was recovered.

ALDERMAN SMITH, of Allegheny, last evening issued a warrant for the arrest of Andrew Snyder on a charge of assault and battery, committed on Francis Frank's wife. The prosecutor alleged that Snyder slandered the character of the wife of the person of his wife.

GEORGE and Joseph Texter, two incorrigible lads, have been sent to the Reform School by Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, on information of Secretary McGonnigle, of the Poor Board. The widowed mother of the boys is somewhat weak in the mind, and cannot control them. The information is made at the instance of relatives, who have been caring for the mother and children.

ON Tuesday evening a disturbance occurred in the saloon of Fred. Bremer, of Allegheny, and John G. Wormsley and Raymond Scharlis were arrested for disorderly conduct. An attempt to get the prisoners free was made by Ulmer, George Myer, Martin Myer and Matthew Myer, when they also were arrested for interfering with an officer. All the parties were fined five dollars and costs yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON STONEY is charged before Alderman O'Donnell with the larceny of a five dollar bill from William Colbert. Stoney and Colbert were on intimate terms of friendship, and on Tuesday Stoney was in Colbert's office and asked for a chew of tobacco. Colbert gave him the key to his trunk to get the tobacco himself, and it is alleged that he also took a five dollar bill from the same place.

AMONG THE MILLS.

LUCEY furnace commenced blowing again on Thursday.

ADAMS & Co., glass manufacturers, Pittsburgh, have just made twenty-one new patterns of moldy.

OUR flint glass works complain of great dullness at this time, when they assert that they should now be busy.

THE old bottle house of Wightman & Co., Pittsburgh, is undergoing repairs, preparatory to starting up.

THE glass house formerly run by Kunzler & Co., of Pittsburgh, is now run by Dithridge & Co., who are making chimneys.

FORTY years ago Jacob Painter, the senior of the firm of J. Painter & Sons, Pittsburgh, was employed as a teamster, driving a freight wagon across the mountains.

RONSON & CAMPBELL are operating twenty eight of their coke ovens, and are running their coal-washing machinery night and day. They do not consume all the coal that is washed; part is supplied to others.

WE saw a tin pan a few days ago that had been stamped from a sheet made of a Bessemer steel "crop end" and tinned after being been stamped. It was much brighter than the ordinary stamped pans and was very evidently a great deal more serviceable. This process of making pans would also save tin, as there is no waste.

Watches, Jewelry, &c., at Bargains.

A silver, if not a golden, opportunity is offered parties to replenish at cheap rates their stock of jewelry and silverware at the closing out and positive sale of these goods now going on at 123 Fifth avenue, and superintended by G. S. Cavaliaan. This stock will favorably compare with any other in the city, is fresh, of good quality, and well selected by Messrs. J. M. Moffitt & Co., who retire from the business, thus necessitating the sale of the goods. The stock must be closed out by January 1st, and will be sold regardless of cost, so that those who call early will not only secure articles of excellence, but excellent bargains as well. Nothing drops so much in price as jewelry goods when they must be sold. Be wise to day; 'tis madness to defer.

The Diamond Street Turkish Bath.

The fact that this institution is sometimes obliged to turn away its customers for want of room, speaks well for the efficiency of the present management. It guarantees satisfaction in the administration of the genuine Oriental or Turkish Bath. Separate hours for ladies and gentlemen.

Brocade Silks,

Black and Colored, newest shades and patterns, at HORNE'S, Penn avenue.

Change.

Trevor McClurg has sold the photographic business, No. 2 and 4 Sixth street, to his former partner, Mr. S. M. Robinson, and will resume his profession as an Artist, Portrait Painter in Oil, Water Colors and Crayon, in same building third story, where, by assiduous attention and earnest endeavors to please, he hopes to retain the custom of his friends as well as to secure that of the general public. TTHS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

Compare These Prices.

A No. 7 Cook Stove for $8.00.
A good Heating Stove for $4.00, at
STEVENSON & CARTWRIGHT'S,
158 Federal street,
Allegheny City.

J. O. Flower,

Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. John E. Owens is one of the finest impersonators of eccentric comedy roles that the American stage can boast of, and at the Opera House this week he is giving performances that for general excellence are very rarely surpassed. *Solon Shingle* and John E. Owens are inseparable names. They cannot be disassociated from each other. It is out of the question for a person who is at all familiar with the stage to think of one and not the other. Mr. Owens is just as much at home in other parts as in that of *Solon Shingle*, and one of his best characters is *John Unit* in "Self," which he enacted last night. This evening he will appear as *Caleb Plummer* in "The Cricket on the Hearth."

Oliver Doud Byron is the attraction for next week. On Monday and Tuesday evenings he will perform in "Hero," on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in "Across the Continent," and at the Thanksgiving day matinee and during the rest of the week in his new play called "Plenty of Money, or Sentenced to Death," which had an extended run in London.

Library Hall.

It is gratifying to note that Miss Dickinson's audiences are increasing in size, and that the indications are such as to justify the belief that her engagement can be pronounced a success when it shall have come to an end. We would like to see Miss Dickinson succeed in her attempt to achieve dramatic fame. She has triumphed in every undertaking to which she has placed her hand, and we believe that in this case she will also win. Her ability is above dispute, and if she fails it certainly will not be until she has given the profession a fair trial and clearly demonstrated to herself that she is incapacitated for an actress. So far as we have seen there is no reason for discouragement. She has been on the stage but a few weeks and the progress she has made is remarkable. "A Crown of Thorns" will be played at Library Hall until the conclusion of the Saturday matinee.

MRS. F. S. Chantrau, an able and gifted actress, appears next week with a company that it is claimed has no equal outside of Wallack's, N. Y., and the Globe Theater, Boston. On this point, however, we can speak better after having seen it. But of Mrs. Chanfrau we can say that she is a charming and delightful artiste, and that in Mr. Mordaunt she has a first class leading man.

The North Carolinians

and the Young Men's Home will be synonymous for the coming week, as this popular company are engaged to give a series of their unique entertainments in the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Home. So much has been said in favor of them by the press in general that the mere mention of the name is sufficient to assure any citizens of a rare treat, and being particularly engaged in a charity work, in which we all feel an interest, that success of the enterprise is a foregone conclusion. Purchase your tickets of committees or members of the Young Men's Home in charge of programme each evening. The season commences Monday, November 27.

Sunday School Entertainment.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Sunday school connected with the Sixth Presbyterian church, corner of Townsend and Franklin streets, will be given on this and to-morrow evenings in the lecture room of the church by the children of the Sunday school. The entertainment will consist of music, tableaux, statuary, &c. Mr. Robert Alexander, a gentleman of experience in such matters, has the affair in charge and will furnish an enjoyable show. The people of the church and neighborhood are invited to attend and fill the house. The object is a good one—the Sunday school fund—and the entertainment will be well worth the money expended. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 o'clock.

HANDKERCHIEFS AT EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

Just Opened.

100 dozen colored border, plain hemmed Handkerchiefs at 10c., 12c., 15c., and 20c. each.

100 dozen hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c., $1.50 per dozen.

100 dozen at 16⅔c. each, or $2 per d